ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No, 51,512—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th Jan.
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	28th "
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,939	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	.....	4,133	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	Capt. F. Moser	4,251	7th Mar. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 29th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,095	21st Jan.

For further particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Wesoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
TARSA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	12th Jan, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th January, 1899, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR KARACHEE, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU" Capt. M. Nishimura, 3,169 Tons, will sail for KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI on the 17th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Travels Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

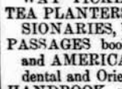
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circulars, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

CHINA & GLASS WARE.
NEW PATTERNS!
ELEGANCE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY!!
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASS WARE.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD DINNER SERVICES.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD DESSERT SERVICES.
TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD TOILET SERVICES.

A Rare Collection of Excellent Patterns. In addition to the above TREACHER & Co. have just received a large Assortment of all kinds of Glass and China Goods specially selected from the best English and Foreign Houses.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have now opened several packages, and replenished their various Departments, and are now prepared to meet the usual heavy demands for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

Every article is moderately priced, so as to be within the reach of all, and to have a quick sale of the

ENORMOUS STOCK.

which is specially selected, being more various than before, and of the very best quality which has been for so many years

APPRECIATED IN GENERAL.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., 127 Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

WHISKIES.

THE great care taken in the selecting, blending, and maturing of our Whiskies by our Home Agents justifies our offering them as being equal in strength and flavour to the highest priced brands imported.

SPECIAL BLENDS.

	Per Doz. Bottles. Rs. a.
"Bonnie Dundee," A Superior Low-priced Whisky	22 8
"Ferrintosh," The Cream of Scotch Whiskies	25 8
"Club Whisky," A First-class Peg Whisky	28 0
"Old Vatted," A Very Choice Old Spirit	31 8
Lorne Highland	32 0
Stenhouse's Liqueur	33 0

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFIT.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.
TWELFTH EDITION.
WITH KITCHENER TO KHARTUM,
BY G. W. STEEVENS
Author of 'Egypt in 1898,' 'The Land of the Dollar,'
With Eight Maps and Plans.—Rs. 4-8.

1500 Biographies added this year
WHO'S WHO 1899
Rs. 3-2.
Edited by DOUGLAS SLADEN.
Containing over 3000 Biographies—mostly Autobiographies—of Eminent Men and Women of the day; and a complete Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS
will give a second performance in aid of Charity in the
NOVELTY THEATRE
on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 9-30.
The programme will contain all the most successful items of the last performance including the dances. There will be new jokes and additional songs. The Banjo and Guitar Band will play two items instead of one.
RESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 3
UNRESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 2
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

GRAND MASONIC BALL, TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1899.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Pro. District GRAND MASTER and GRAND MASTER of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.
By kind permission of the Officers of the Marine Battalion the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.
MASONS AND NON-MASONS.
Tickets to admit One Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 10
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.
To be obtained from :—
Messrs. THOMPSON and TAYLOR.
" W. R. GREEN and Co.
Mr. A. BENISTON, Tardeo.
" J. H. GORDON, B. I. Docks, Mazagon.
" J. W. SMITH, P. & O. Docks, "
Messrs. F. HOGAN and A. BENISTON, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLY of STORES of local manufacture during the official year 1899-1900 will be received at the office of the Manager, East Coast Railway at Waltair up to noon of the 15th February 1899. Tender forms will be supplied on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2-0-0.
J. M. DWYER,
Off. Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY the SECOND DAY of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.
GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
FUNDS IN HAND.....$1,788,000
TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029
E. D. SASSOON & Co., P. CHRYSTAL & Co., BRUEL & Co., GILL & Co., Chief Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
J. H. SYMINGTON, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF KOOMBHARWADA STREET.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1899, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following valuable Landed Property :—
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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
CHIEF OFFICE :
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.
There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.
Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.
WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilletta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most E

NOTICES.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 50,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 10 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 311 and 312 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd November, 1898.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 15th of January, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th February, 1899.

MD. H. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st November, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR STREETS IN THE CHOWPATI SECTION D WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a STREET SCHEME which provides for the construction of two through streets extending [1] from the Chowpati Estate of the Board to the Gowalia Tank Road opposite its junction with Forjett Street and (2) from the Queen's Road at the level crossing at Chowpati to the junction of Gibbs, Peddar and Gowalia Tank Roads and of Cross Streets laying out the area between Chowpati and Gowalia Tank in connection with the said two through streets and also provides for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said scheme.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 28th day of December, 1898.

W. C. HUGHES,
Chairman of the Board.

QUICK ROUTE

THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, resolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta.
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 12 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

WANTED.

WANTED

FOR the Financial Department of the Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore, an ASSISTANT to officiate as SUPERINTENDENT in a furlough vacancy for 18 months in the grade of Rs. 300-100 per mensem. Qualifications required are thorough knowledge of the Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code of the Government of India with ability to note and draft with ease and rapidity, including the reviewing of Accounts and Statistics. Apply with testimonials of fitness to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL, Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore. Copies of testimonials should be sent, as return of originals cannot be guaranteed.

J. RATILAL & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—

JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

CIGARETTES:—

JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

AND 2,536, CALLE PIEDAD BUENOS AYRES.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000	100	100	8 p.c.	109
Bank of India	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	220	220	10 pr. ct.	259½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	29

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhowmuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Benia & Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	18	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dv Rs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	72½xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	75-4-80	750
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	340xd
Hugoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	700	Rs15	142xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	175
Mahimapore Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	50	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs30	345
Munmar M	100	250	a.	25	212½
New Berar	100	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
New Indian	90	125	125	Rs 15	165
Prince of Wales	150	500	00	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	240x1
Seccon	500	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Srah Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart		000		Rs75	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES, all yearly Nil

Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000		5
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all		42
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	363
Aranghad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Carnac Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	450
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	360	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,830
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Commercial	600	500	500	25	650
Coorla Mills	1,000	700	...	Rs. 10	400
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	570
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	835
Dhanlia Spinning and Pressing Co., Ld.	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.12	390
Dhun Mills	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	[illegible]
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	475
Hindusan	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	590
Hingunghat	875	1,000	1,000	25	490
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	570
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	%	495
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,380
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	10
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	90	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	710
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	592
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	320
Jewraj Balloo	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.71	175
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Khandelish	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Khatao Maconjee	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Leonold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Lord Reay Mfg	5,000	100	103	7 1-2	210
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	985
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,950
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Manockjee Petit	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,200
Morarji Goculdas	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	974
Muzagon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,850xd
Madura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.1	
National	7,770	100	100	Nil	
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2	310
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd)	6,725	625	625	dvd Nil	180
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Rinon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Saraswati Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs40	990
Sassoon	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Shalamar Mills	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs9	700
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,800
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	610
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld	1,312	250	250	dv s 12	320
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5	230xd
Star of India	2,800	500	500	15	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	4[illegible]
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	$ 0 dvd Rs.15	290
Union Mills Ld.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Venkatesh Lakhmidhar Cotton Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	470xd
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	480
Wadia Mills	400	250	all	dvd R.	250
	1,000	250	1,000	s15	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	..	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	515
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	250	450	4 pr. ct.	381½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Those who have read Mr. Austin Dobson's most pleasant poesy in the three volumes of "Eighteenth Century Vignettes" will be glad to know that a fourth volume, Miscellanies," will be issued shortly by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. This we believe will conclude the series.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 36 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 41 m. High water, 11-17 m. Low water, 5-34 m., 5-17 a.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

Tivoli Theatre, the Cinamatograph.

Polo.—There will be a game at 4-15 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients treated during the last month was 4378, the daily average being 140. The total of new patients was 630.

HELICAL Premier Cycles.—The Helical Premier Cycle Co. of which Messrs. Marcks and Co are the Indian agents, have hit upon the happy idea of issuing a stylographic pen as an advertisement the pen-barrel being scored to represent the helical tube of the Premier cycle frames.

THEOSOPHICAL Lecture—A public lecture will delivered by Mr. Dinshah P. Ghadiali; Electrician, in Gujarati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch 37, Hornby Road. Forto-day (Thursday) at 6 p. m. Subject:—"True de, votion."

DAMAUN NEWS.—His Excellency Col. Jose Pedro Kuchembuck Villar accompained by Lady Villar arrived here on Monday morning and was received on the pier of Upper Damaun by all the Military Officials. His Excellency took charge of the post of Governor of Damaun from Major Mascarenhas:—Major Mascarenhas the Commanding Officer of the Damaun Forces handed over charge of his command to Major Francis H. F. de Macedo and left early on Tuesday morning for Goa.

COLLAPSE OF THE ROOF OF A CHAWL.—About half past 9 o'clock on Tuesday night the roof over the veranda of a chawl, belonging to Allimahomed Hoosein and situated off the Bapty Road suddenly collapsed injuring four persons more or less seriously. The cause of the collapse is said to be due to the over-stacking of tiles on the roof. Two of the injured persons, named Kondaji Rauji and Ladoo Vithoo, aged forty and twenty eight years respectively, were detained at the J. J. Hospital the former suffering from paralysis due to internal injuries to his spinal column, and the latter being unconscious in consequence of internal injuries. The remaining two persons named Dhondoo Laximon and Gafnoo Khatnoo, aged thirty and thirty five years respectively having been slightly injured were allowed to go home, after treatment. The police inquiries made by superintendent Nolan showed that the landlord of the chawl had been served with a notice in August last, by the Executive Engineer Bombay Municipality requiring him to renew and raise the roof of the chawl for the purpose of letting in light and air. The owner made the alterations as desired by the Municipal engineer and then purchased a quantity of tiles to place on the roof, in addition to the old ones. A large quantity of the old and new tiles were placed on the roof but the weight of the tiles being too heavy for the wooden supports, the latter gave way with the result that about two thirds of the roof, about two hundred feet in length, came down with a crash. The chawl is tenanted by three hundred persons but with the exception of the four men named above, all escaped unhurt. The men belonging to the Executive Engineer's Department as well as of the fire Brigade were promptly in attendance and rendered assistance to the tenants in removing their goods and chattels. Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police and Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, visited the place early this morning and made inquiries regarding the cause of the accident.

HONOUR TO A PARSEE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

WE learn that Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee Jehangir has been nominated a member of the managing Committee of the International Otological Congress, which is to meet in London next year, Otology being that branch of anatomy which treats of ear-diseases. This distinction is enjoyed in Bombay by only two members of the medical profession, the first being Dr. Hatch, First Physician of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and the second Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee Jehangir. The latter gentleman has been asked to prepare a paper to be read at the Congress on the subject of ear and throat diseases. The honour of being President of the Congress has been conferred on Professor A. Pritchard, one of the most renowned medical gentlemen not only in England but on the whole continent of Europe. Dr. Jehangir owes the honour that has just been bestowed on him to the high recommendation of Dr. Pritchard. When in 1888, Dr. Jehangir proceeded to England to further advance his special medical studies of ear and throat diseases, he was placed as an assistant to Profes-or Pritchard in the Royal Ear Hospital. It was here that Dr. Jehangir displayed his best qualities in the acquisition of the knowledge of ear and throat disorders and their treatment, which very much raised him in the es imation of Dr. Pritchard, who still holds a high opinion of his colleague, so much so, that he invariably recommended his friends proceeding to India to consult Dr. Jehangir in Bombay in difficult cases pertaining to the ear and the throat. Dr. Jehangir joined the Great Medical College in 1875 and during his studies gained the high opinion of his teachers having always secured scholarships in several branches of the medical curriculum, and at the final examination in 1880 he not only headed the list of successful students in the first class, but was the recipient of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy gold medal for high proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, and the MacLaren silver medal for skill in labour cases. For eight years he enjoyed a very lucrative pratice in Bombay, and for futhering his knowledge in medicine and surgery, he proceeded to England in 1888; and in six months time he successfully passed his examination for the M D degree, as also for that of L R C P, L R C S; and finally for the Brussels M D degree in the "Highest Honours Division," securing the first place in the list of successful candidates, and was declared qualified to receive a gold medal. It is, therefore, quite natural that Dr. Jehangir should be selected for the high honour of being a member of the Managing Committee of the sixth International Otological Congress to be held in London, at which meeting he will contribute a paper on ear and throat diseases and their treatment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	24	8	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chandanpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	3	0	18
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	4	32
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	23
	54	31	170
Total plague deaths to date	32,493	28,993	
Same date, 1898	50	70	199
Ditto 1897	83	40	244

AN amusing story is told in Edinburgh. At a recent auction sale of old furniture, a chair, bearing on the back the carved words "Dunottar Castle," was put up. Experts expected it might fetch about £25. The bidding began at £5, and soon reached £30, when only two brokers remained in the competition, which to the amazement of everyone present, advanced in £5 bids to £100, and then jumped in steps of £10 to £600. Finally, one of the bidders retired, and the chair was knocked down to his successful rival at the price of £670. The secret of this strange sale is quite simple, if we may believe the *Liverpool Post*. Sir Donald Currie had seen the name on the back of the chair, and had commissioned an Edinburgh broker to buy it. Next day, forgetting what he had done, he instructed a Glasgow broker to bid for the chair, and these two were the rival bidders, with the result that Sir Donald is now the possessor of what is probably the most costly old oak chair in the world.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Prumi-men-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER QUASHED.

THIS was an application for revision of the order passed by Mr. R. A. Moore, District Magistrate of Nasik under Sec. 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Rao Saheb Kirtikar Government pleader appeared on behalf of the District Magistrate, while Mr. Branson and Mr. Farduniji Pestanji Taleyarkhan with Mr. Ramdat Desai, pleader, appeared for Rao Saheb Ganesh Waman Gadre, Mamlatdar of Igatpuri against whom the order was made by the District Magistrate under circumstances as stated in his petition.

In the beginning of October 1897, the petitioner, Mr. Gadre was Mamlatdar at Peint in the Nasik district. On the breaking out of plague in Igatpuri and the riot that took place at Goti, in consequence of plague measures, the petitioner was asked to take charge of Igatpura. The petitioner took over charge on 17th October 1897 as Mamlatdar and second class magistrate of Igatpura. At that time plague was severely raging and the town of Igatpura was deserted by the inhabitants. The petitioner could not find any shop open to buy some iron sheets for a temporary shelter that he wanted to erect for his horses. He therefore asked the Municipal Secretary for the loan of a couple of iron sheets. The secretary said that some old corrugated iron sheets had been taken off from the school house and were lying in the compound of the house occupied by the Hospital assistant and that the petitioner might take some for temporary purpose. Accordingly, the petitioner removed three sheets, and as soon as the petitioner was able to obtain his supply, the borrowed sheets were returned. On the 11th December the petitioner was appointed chairman of the Igatpuri Municipality and continued to be so until his suspension in July 1898. On 5th September 1898 a complaint was lodged before the District Magistrate by a "Karkun" in the Assistant Collector's office upon a sanction from the Commissioner C. D. charging the petitioner under various sections of the Indian Penal Code on account of the three iron sheets. The case was tried by the F.C. Magistrate of Nasik, Mr. Plunket, who after recording all the evidence produced for the prosecution and the statement of the petitioner came to the conclusion that no offence had been committed and the petitioner was discharged under section 253 of the Cr. Pro. Code. The petitioner then applied for his reinstatement and salary that had been withheld. On the 24th October 1898 the Collector as District Magistrate passed an order under section 437 of the Cr. Pro. Code directing Mr. Simcox F. C. Magistrate of Nasik to make further inquires into the charge under section 403 of the Indian Penal Code at the same time fully giving his reasons for the order it was against this order that the petitioner appealed. The matter came on yesterday and their Lordships found that there was no criminal intention on the part of the petitioner and they accordingly reversed the order of the District Magistrate

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ARDESHIR HORMASJI MAJOR.

Mr. Mauker, on behalf of the Insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Starling, for a creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, refused the interim order with costs.

RE VISHNU GOPAL.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

RE NOWRJI FRAMJI DAVAR.

Mr. Bahadurjii, for a creditor, appeared in support of a rule granted on the 18th of November last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge should not be revoked and the petition restored on board. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, showed cause against the rule, and his lordship, after hearing the arguments, discharged the rule with costs.

RE NAROTAM CHHAGAN.

On the motion of Mr. Sanjana, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE KAIKHOSHROO CURSETJI SANJANA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for three months' interim order. His Lordship granted two months.

RE LAKHRAJ KATURCHAND.

Mr. Korsendas Chabildas, for the insolvent applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE NAVALCHAND GODECHAND.

Mr. Starling, for a creditor, appeared in support of a rule granted on the 23rd of December last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be restored on board, and why the matter should not be re-heard. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had not accounted for certain items and his share in certain immoveable property at Surat. The learned counsel further read certain portions of the evidence of the insolvent, and his brother taken by the Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Manker, in showing cause against the rule said, that the insolvent had accounted for the house in his affidavit, and had not concealed any part of his property. The learned counsel further said that the insolvent had no opportunity to explain all the circumstances as he was under cross-examination from the other side, His Lordship reserved his decision.

RE, GOOVERJI NAOROJI PAGHDIVALLA.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices,

RE PIROJSHAH BOMANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order.

His Lordship granted the application,

RE DINSHAH SORABJI KAPADIA.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE COWASJI PALLONJI KHAREGHAT

On the motion of Mr. Kajili, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE KASHAVLAL RANCHODAS.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted further time to file his schedule.

RE MANEKJI DOSSABHOY VACHA.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents obtained their discharges:—Manekji Naoroji and another; Manekji Byramjee; Cursetji Jeevanji; Bomanji Nassarwanji; Nanabhoy Vandrawan; Sakaram Narayen; Saiyed Oomar; Dinanath Apajee, Pandoorang Makanji; Framji Manekji and another, Fakirlal Kevalram and others; Bhasker Antoba; Framji Cowasji Dastur; Pestonji Cursetji Pochkhanawalla; Sorabji Cowasji Daroowalla; Cursetji Sorabji; Framji Rastamji

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Jacobabad, Lahore Sirsa, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur and Amraoti, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is slowly rising, but is yet below normal in several places. The night temperature is as much as from 2° to 13° in defect in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and the lowest 36° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably at Bhuj, Gos, Karwar, Bangalore, Bellary and Trichinopoly and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Mangalore, Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a few drops fell at Madras. The temperature is generally rising, but nights are still very unusually cool in many places. Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather to the westwards of Jacobabad appears to be slightly unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 12.

Wednesday: Pressure has given way slightly to briskly in Persia and Baluchistan. It however continues in moderate to considerable excess in Persia. Pressure has deceased slightly to briskly over Northern and Central India, and is unchanged in Southern India. It is in excess over whole of India, excess being greatest in Berar, Khandesh and Konkan, where it is about one tenth of an inch. Anticyclonic conditions hence continue in India and Persia, but the fall of the Barometer is seconan anying the appearance of a moderate cloud in Baluchistan and the Upper India Plains and Hills. The Temperature has fallen three degrees in Burma and has increased from one to four degrees over the whole of North and Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces. The temperature is below normal over the whole of India, except Mysore and Southern India. The deficiency was greatest in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the Eastern District, and Central Provinces where it averaged eight degrees yesterday. The temperature has increased rapidly at Hill Stations, and was eight degrees above normal yesterday at Quetta, and two above Murree, Simla and Ranikhet. High pressure conditions with fine weather and increasing temperature obtains to-day in Northern and Central India and North Deccan

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSED TUESDAY 10TH JANUARY.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The Sland Plate—Distance 1 mile
Capt H G Benn's bl aus m Antoinette, by Mantong, by Musket Annette 6 yrs
Messrs Hyde and Akerman's b aus g ig Kelso
Mr R B's b aus g Marwarri
Mr S K S's b g Knockane, by wire

The Bombay Derby—D'stance 1 1-2 mile
H H Aga Khan's b a c Yildiz, 4 yrs
Mr Lyndon's c h h Eclipse, 4 yrs
Mr S A W's c a g Briton, 14

The New Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr D E's b a g Maswood, 13 2 3-4
Mr Hajee J H Oosman's b a h Samsir, 4 yrs
Chief of Kagal's b a h Curzon
Mr Lyondon's br a c Cyclops 3 yrs
Mr S A W's b a g Dervish, 14

The Gaye Cup—Distance 7 furlongs
Lt Col s Monteith's b aus m Nancy, 13 2 3-8 aged
Aga S Shah's c aus m Fancy, 13 2 3-4 aged
Major J Gough's ch aus m The Fawn 13 2 1-2
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress, 13 3
Mr D D's ch aus g Freddie, 13 2 3-4
Mr S K S's b ag Rainbow, by wire
The Tote Le Mesurier Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam, 13 5 yrs
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a p Pretender, 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Malta, 13 1 3-4
Mr B A Davar's ch a g Rishan, 13 3
Major Whatman's b a h Meteor, 13 3 aged by wire
Mr R B's, b a g Romeo 13 2 1-2
Mr Lyndon's, b a p Centaur 13 2
Mr D D's b a p Taisser 13 2
Capt Stanna's Sahib, by wire
Mr S K S's Young Rex by wire
Mr S K S's Boulter by wire

The Lilliput Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a p Panala 13 2 5 yrs
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Malta 13 1 3-4
Mr Arzin A Esajie's ch a p Chester, 13 0 1-2
Mr S A W's b a p Gift, 13 0 1-2
Mr D D's ch a p Muktar

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THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF
LUINCIER'S CINAMATOGRAPH
As shown to Her Imperial Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Electric Light is used in exhibiting the Cinamatograph and the theatre is also lit by the same means.
The above CINAMATOGRAPH is the only instrument that does not flutter or tire the Eyes.
The PICTURES show the actual movements of life are clear, sharp and distinct.
The local scenes are simply excellent and always obtain thunders of applause.
Change of Programme every Evening.
Door open 5-30 P.M. Overture 6 P.M. Sharp.
ADMISSION Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

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One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-han HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horse.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday, amounting to 2 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 4 3-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols continued at 110 3-4. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent, to 101 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25·18 frs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 2-16. Bar Silver was unchanged in value, at 27 5-16d. per oz.; as it was also in New York, at 59 1-4 cents, per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher, at 4 84 1-2 dollars. For "Braziers, Copper" £67-10s. was quoted.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,890,000 quarters, compared with 1,840,000 quarters at the end of the week preceding.

Spot Mid.—American cotton further advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, to 3-5 32d; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3-3 32d. for January and 3-5-32d for May and June deliveries. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 82,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York Ready Mid.— Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 6-1-16 cents per lb; April Futures 2 points, to 5. 78 cents, and July 1 point, to 5·87 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	38,000	50,000	30,000
Three days' do	105.000	153,000	80,000
Since 1st Sept,	6,129,000	5,953.000	5,161,000

Our local Cotton Market has continued firm to-day, quotations being given at Rs. 153 1-2 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs 134 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May; Rs. 123 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, and Rs. 129 for "Fine." Purchases on account of Exporters amounted to 1,500 bales and those on account of Mills to 1,650 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There has not been any further change in prices to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,278	bales.
Wheat	4,605	cwts.
Linseed	5,294	,,
Rapeseed	3,638	,,
Gingellyseed	18,686	,,
Groundnuts	1,159	,,
Castorseed	6,835	,,
Rice	41.570	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business for Hamburg was done at 19s, and at 19s. 6d. per ton, also for Genoa at the same rates. March April shipments for Antwerp, Dunkirk, or Genoa were reported at 18s.

EXCHANGE has been steady in tone to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d, for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d, for three months' sight Credits. Only a moderate amount of business was reported either way, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4 3-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 9-32d. ,,
Francs	1 71 1-4d. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady at 94 1-2 for 3 1-2 per cents, for cash, and 94 5-8 for the settlement, with 64 1-4 for Threes.

SHARES are dull, the only changes we have to report in prices being a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Press, and an advance of Rs. 10 in Currimbhoy Mills.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Gordon, Lt, Beng, 1st Gloster Regt, on l ave, from Calcutta
Trag-ar, Lt, Beng, 8th Rajput, on M C, from Tochi Valey
Wood, Capt, 17th B I, on plague duty, from Bisaree
Johnson, Lt Beng R E, on furlo, from Lucknow
Worwick, Capt, Punj, 2nd Devon Regt, on transfer, from Jullundur
Thomas, 2nd-Lt, Punj, W J Regt, on transfer, from Rawal Pindi
Tobin, Maj, Bo, R I Rifles, on duty, from Abu

JANUARY 10.

Dirthy, Col, Beng, R A, H P, from Allahabad
Griesstrul, Boi, Bo, R E, on leave, from Kirkee

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Griesstrul, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, to Switzerland
Lyste, Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, to England

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E.F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th January, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 14th instant, at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's Parade.
2. Lieutenant D J Sharp, having returned from leave of absence takes over charge of "E" Company from this date.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th January, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week.—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
To-day, at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L Gun Drill,
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters.
To-day, at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L Gun Drill
2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla at 6-12 a.m.
3. The Corps will Parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 14th inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress—Drill order without Arms. Putties to be worn.
Cyclist members of the Corps may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same
4. The Annual Camp of exercise will take place at the Mahalaxmi, Fort, from the 21st to the 28th instant. further particulars will be notified hereafter.
5. Members who have drawn their accontrements can obtain a tin of dubbing for the same on applying to Head Quarters. Belts should not be Varnished but should be properly cleaned before proceeding to Camp.
6. Members who have not drawn their accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
A. J. Pelle, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Ladies Concert will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday next at 9 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from Sergeants Pinder, Marsland, Coates, Hyde and Wood. Corpl Harvey, Br Eakin, Grs Defrice, Smardon, F S Dove and Beniston.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 12.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

260/96—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs Calidas Heerjee—Little and Co. Part heard.
85/98—Muljee and R—Anandjee Mawjee vs Gordhundas Mawjee and others—Payne G and S.
405/96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabbi vs Bayabbi and others Payne G and S
81/98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukla D and J.
393-98—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dhuramsey vs Bai Fatmabai—Thackurdas D C and H.
628-98—Little and Co—Emil Suter The D vs Kalah Budda—Duphtary and F
5-99—Daphtary and F—Kalah Budda vs Emil Suter
232-97—M H Khan—Purshotum Narayan vs Motibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree

247-97—Bhaishanker and K—Parmanandas Tribhowandas vs Tribhowandas Jadhowjee and others Payne G and S and Daphtary and F and Bhaishanker and K

For Investigation of Pauperism.

70-98—In person—Jaikaran Shivamb r vs Bai Jadhi.
51-98—In person—Narayen Rama and another vs Raghu Krishnaji and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
65-98—Inperson—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Aba vs Ralph Dauze and another—Little and Co.
66-98—Inperson—Ashabai and others vs Aminbi and others
3-99—Manshukhlal D and J—Anandrao Shamrao vs Petitioner
4-98—Sorabjee and J—Bai Khorsedbhai vs Petitioner

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

377/98—Thakurdas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyeb Haji Joonus—Edgelow G and W
201-98—Manshukhlal D and J—Jamsetjee Erachjee Mody vs Vithaldas Khetsey and others—J C Cama
213-98—Bhaishanker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Ranakmal Dhirajmal—Captain and V
449-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Sawribai vs Chandoo Dhondoo —K B Mehta.
323-1466-98—Inperson—Doogia Khima and others vs Wallbai Somchaim B and Nob'o
423-98—Inperson—Fakirbhai Ahmed vs Rihi Rai—Inperson
341-98—Hirabai M and M Asibai vs Cowasjee Edjee Bisni—Vakil

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—December 10, '98, at Khusru Bagh, Allahabad, the wife of H J Davies, Supt. Govt Gardens, of a son.
SMITH—January 5, at Craigpark Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of D Smith, of a son.
SCHUNBRY—January 6, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of F E Schunbry, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALSH—HILLIER—January 7, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, M A, Theodore Newton Walsh, to Edith May, third daughter of Walter Edwin Hillier, of Calcutta.

DEATH.

DAVIES—December 11, '98, at Khusru Bagh, Allahabad, the infant son of H J Davies Supt Govt Gardens.
DAVIES—December 21, '98, at Khusru Bagh, Allahabad, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of H J Davies, Supt Govt Gardens.
HAYNE—January 2, at Coimbatore, W E Hayne, son of the late Mr J H Hayne, of Coonoor.
LOUGHRAN—January 3, at Tundla, E I R, Julia Ruth Annie, the dearly loved younger daughter of Isaac and Henerita Loughran.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

It is interesting to compare the four schemes for the improvement of Bombay and the making of new thoroughfares contemplated by the New Trust, and the proposals made by the Extension Committee embodied in the report presented to Government in October 1887. That committee was appointed to devise the best means of providing for the future expansion of Bombay, and it was no part of its duty to propose plans for the removal of insanitary areas. The Improvement Trust, created with the primary object of freeing the city from plague by abolishing the slums which are its chief haunts, and providing room in less crowded districts for a better class of buildings than those which have been condemned as unfit for human habitation, has to deal with problems foreign to the immediate purpose of the Extension Committee. The new Trust incidentally covers much of the ground carefully considered by that body when laying its proposals before Lord Reay's Government. There is another important difference between the Extension Committee and the Improvement Trust. The former, when devising schemes, was not concerned with any question of ways and means. The recommendations once made, Sir Frank Forbes Adams' Committee left it to the Government and to the public if they so pleased, to provide the money and the machinery for carrying them into effect. As was foreseen at the time, this carefully drawn up report was pigeon-holed; and from that time to this, no attempt has been made to give effect to the recommendations, many of which were of very real value. The Improvement Trust has not only to approach the task entrusted to it from a different standpoint, but to count the cost of the schemes on which it decides, and find the men and the money to carry them out. The greater toil and anxiety will be abundantly compensated it may be hoped, by the satisfaction of putting into execution and bringing to a successful conclusion, projects which have been laid on the shelf in the Secretariat for a dozen years.

The initial scheme of the four to be forthwith taken in hand deals with First Nagpada, an overcrowded and very insanitary area, extending north-west from the Parel Road to the eastern end of the Bellasis Road. That wide thoroughfare is to be continued through the centre of the district, and prolonged eventually to the Chinch Bunder Road near the Hancock Bridge. The area thus opened up will be the first to be converted from a slum into a fairly habitable quarter. Scheme No. 2 provides for a new thoroughfare from the junction of the Esplanade Road and the Esplanade Cross Roads near the Carnac Bridge, through the densely populated and by no means sanitary district of the Market, to the Queen's Road at the southern boundary of the Hindu Burning ground. This is a deviation for sanitary considerations from a more comprehensive scheme of the Extension Committee, for the continuance of the Carnac Road past the Framji Cowasji Institute and Marine Street over the Bombay and Baroda Railway by an overbridge on to Kennedy Sea Face. A carriage Road along the Sea Face to Chowpati would have practically done away with the railway crossing there, and averted the necessity of some day building an overbridge at that point where the angles of approach are very inconvenient and dangerous. The route proposed by the Extension Committee would cross the railway at right angles, and a carriage road along the Sea Face would get rid of the constant danger of horses taking fright at the passing of trains close to the Queen's Road. This latter road would be left for heavy traffic. It is to be hoped that this project will not be lost sight of, though it must be admitted that there is good reason for making a road in the first place through the Market and prolonging it through Dhobie Talao, one of the most insanitary localities in the city. As it happens the two districts which are the first to be dealt with under the sanitary provisions of the Improvement Act, have the maximum of plague cases in the returns published this morning. A road from the Money School through the southern end of Dhobi Talao, as recommended by the Extension Committee, would complete the sanitation of that district and facilitate the reclamation of the rest of the project, giving a safe and convenient over-bridge across the railway. Scheme No. 3, provides a wide thoroughfare nealy due east and west from Elphinstone Bridge through the centre of the Native Town and over the French Bridge in the Queen's Road at a point a little to the north of the Riding School. This road will open up many congested localities. Between the French Bridge and the Queen's Road it will make land now growing palms and lucerne grass, available for building purposes. This scheme, partially carries out a proposal of the Extension Committee to make a road from the Elphinstone Bridge westward to the Erskine Road, and thence to the south through the extensive palm groves and lucerne beds of Girgaum to the Queen's Road near the Charni Road Station. That route would open up for building purposes a large extent of ground now practically lost to the city in the centre of which it is situated. It would also allow the south-west wind free play through the heart of the city. No doubt sanitary considerations have here also been held paramount. But it is to be hoped that the advantages local and general, to be obtained by carrying through the parts of Girgaum a thoroughfare continuing the Erskine Road to the south-west, will induce the Improvement Committee to supplement Scheme No. 3 by this addition. Scheme No. 4 is intended to afford relief to the congested districts, by opening up to the builder the Gowalia Tank Estate which lies between that tank and Chowpati. A road will connect the Queen's Road from the south side of the Riding School to the junction of the Pedder and Gibbs' roads. A number of cross roads will open up the estate which no doubt will soon be covered with houses. These four schemes are all that are as yet made public. It is understood that others are in contemplation of which it would be premature to speak.

The woful lack of house accommodation for Government servants, who have to reside in Bombay while Government is here, are in no better plight than the rest of the European community. The purification of the Marine Lines by fire in March 1897 gave to the flames a number of houses sadly deficient in accommodation, but which gave shelter to some scores of civil and military officers. These have ever since been houseless. The Government of India sanctioned some time since the scheme for the rebuilding of the Lines, and replacing the old shanties with upper-storied houses; but until now nothing has been done. It is regarded as a symptom of an intention to push on the important work of reconstruction, that large quantities of building material are being accumulated on the ground and foundations are being laid. The house accommodation for Government servants has been for some years past notoriously, not to say scandalously insufficient. It is, we believe, contemplated to supply what is deficient by utilising the Wellington reclamation between Colaba road and the Cooperage for villa residences, suitable for Government servants and other Europeans. The completion of the new offices for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at the western end of Churchgate Street leave, an ugly gap in the line of public buildings, which, in the original design of Freretowns were to occupy the space from the General Post Office to the Queen's Road. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay are prepared to build an imposing structure in keeping with the public buildings already erected. The Extension Committee recommended that the original plan should be completed; by such a building, and the Resolution of Lord Reay's Government endorsed that view. An objection has been raised to the utilisation of this site that it is required as an air space. That objection would have applied equally to the Bombay and Baroda Railway Offices and to the General Post Office. Seeing that there are large open spaces north and south of those buildings, and that the breeze comes straight off the sea at two hundred yards' distance it is not easy to understand how the erection of a public building on the ground marked out for it in Sir Bartle Frere's time could deprive the Fort of its proper quantity of air. The important thing is to open up the interior of the Fort by new roadways similar to those to be pierced in the native town. As this improvement will displace a certain number of offices, it will be necessary to utilise suitable sites where the air is abundant and pure.

THE situation in the Philippines is rapidly approaching a climax we are told this morning, and the American troops are now kept under arms. The revolutionary chief, Aguinaldo, has issued a second proclamation ordering the Americans to sheer off. And the Americans decline. Therefore Aguinaldo threatens to drive them from the islands, a feat he would find it very difficult to accomplish. He may drive away those who are there now. But others will follow whom Aguinaldo will not be able to expel, and the rebel chief may find himself hanged from a tree, or put up to be shot at. It is not too late for Aguinaldo to withdraw; but the man is too obstinate for that, and too ignorant of the capabilities of the men he imagines he can expel. The Filipinos believed that America's object was merely to free them from the Spanish yoke, and having effected that, the States' troops would go back satisfied. Now that America announces the annexation of the Philippines, the Filipinos cry out against what they term the injustice done them, regarding the change as merely the substitution of King Stork for King Log. Unfortunately for themselves the Americans have not the best reputation for their treatment of the coloured races, and the Filipinos have quite made up their minds that their new rulers will treat them as they have treated Red Indians and Negroes. They helped the Americans to overcome Spain and they want their reward. America could have done it without their aid had she been so disposed. But that does not matter. As their reward the Filipinos desire the privilege of self-government and this America will not grant. Hence the present difficulty. Unless America is prepared to make concessions, a war—which will mean practically a war of extermination against the Filipinos—will have to be waged. Aguinaldo's forces are not now what they were six months ago. As the *Times'* correspondent put it months ago. the insurgent soldier is fast becoming acquainted with discipline. The ranks have been recruited by thousands of volunteers since Manila surrendered, and having nothing to do but to mount guard, the men have been put through a severe course of drill, and are now remarkably proficient in ordinary evolutions and the manual of arms. On Sept. 14, when they paraded through the suburbs on their way out beyond the town limits, they marched as well as most volunteer regiments, were quite soldierlike in their bearing, and were well uniformed and equipped. Furthermore the army, which according to the best information, numbers between thirty and thirty-five thousand men, armed and equipped, has now been organised into divisions and brigades. The establishment of the revolutionary government at Malolos has brought the leaders into more intimate relations with each other, and the affairs of the insurgents are far better managed than when Aguinaldo was alone at Bakoor. The States will have to deal with a more formidable foe than the Spaniards had when they strove to put down the rebellion. The American troops we are told are kept under arms. We presume that by this time reinforcements have been despatched.

THE subject of Australian federation is not to be dropped, notwithstanding that the various colonies failed to agree upon the scheme proposed last summer. Before the prorogation of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, just before Christmas, Mr. Gillies challenged the Premier as to the intentions of Government in the matter, opining, that without discussing the whole situation, the Premier might give some general indication of his views, and might communicate to the House what his opinions and desires were at the present time. Victoria was no doubt anxious for federation; but he did not think the colony ever entertained the idea of accepting federation at any price. Along with other colonies, Victoria was quite willing to go into federation, but only on terms that were acceptable. The result of the plebiscite taken a few months ago showed that Victoria was ninety-three to twenty in favour of federation, Tasmania thirteen to two, South Australia thirty-five to seventeen; New South Wales—the senior colony—being but seventy to sixty-five. Thus it will be seen that throughout Australasia the vast majority is in favour of Colonial federation, but not federation at any price. It will be remembered that almost innumerable conferences have been held, and the principle of federation has been over and over again affirmed; but inter-Colonial jealousies are still too strong to admit of anything like an equitable basis being agreed upon. There are three main points of difference. First comes the question of representation in the Upper-House. The smaller Colonies stood out for equal representation in dependently of the strength of population, and this was conceded; large colonies on the other hand insisting that the Upper House should have no power to amend money bills. As a compromise it was agreed that the Upper House might suggest amendments to the Lower. Further it was provided, that all powers not definitely vested in the Commonwealth should be retained by the individual colonies. But the second difficulty which arose was as to the means of settling a deadlock in case of a disagreement between the two Houses. The method suggested was that Houses should dissolve simultaneously or hold a joint sitting of the two Houses. The third difficulty arose in connection with financial arrangements, the suggestion being that customs revenue should be devoted to federal purposes. This was practically agreed upon by the convention. But the people did not understand the matter so well as the members of the convention; the consequence being that strong opposition was raised to some of the clauses in New South Wales, and that the required majority of three-fifths in favour was not secured, the Bill prepared by the convention falling to the ground. This was the position when Mr. Gillies put his question the other night in the Melbourne Assembly. Mr. Reid, the Premier of New South Wales, had in the interval invited his colleagues of other colonies to meet him in conference to see if the Bill could be amended; but the invitation has not been responded to. Sir George Turner, the Premier of Victoria, in reply to Mr. Gillies gave the reason why. New South Wales is the one dissentient; New South Wales must find the means of carrying out the will of the majority. He would not have federation at any price; if concessions are made to one colony, they must be made to another. All this notwithstanding the Australian colonies are much nearer federation than they were before; and if the future negociations be judiciously conducted, there is no reason why the first year of the new century should not see Australian federation accomplished.

ON Friday Lord Curzon will preside for the first time over the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The sitting will be a short one, as the only Bill to be passed is a formal measure concerning the Royal Indian Marine.

THE latest news from Kabul shows that the winter is a very severe one in Afghanistan. The Amir was in good health, and State affairs were proceeding in the usual placid manner.

GENERAL Sir George Luck and staff have left Calcutta for the Cavalry Camp of Exercise, where they will witness the final stages of the manœuvres.

MR. H. RISLEY on return from leave has taken over officiating charge of the Financial Secretaryship to the Government of India.

A LARGE fire broke out at an early hour on Tuesday morning in a Jew's shop in Rangoon containing general stores. The damage is estimated at two lakhs of rupees.

THE Indian Plague Commission, we understand will make a short halt in Egypt on their way home in April, to acquaint themselves with the measures adopted there to deal with a possible epidemic of the disease.

SNOW fell for thirteen hours continuously at Darjeeling on Saturday. As evidence of the extreme cold now prevalent in North-Eastern India, it may be noted that snowfall is reported from Shillong, a thing which has not been known there for 32 years.

MR. LIONEL JAMES, special correspondent for the "Englishman" and Reuter during the Chitral, the Tirah, and the Omdurman, campaigns, has been retained by the "Times" as war and military correspondent.

MISS R. COHEN, M. B., formerly a student of the Calcutta Medical College, and more recently the holder of Lady Elgin's Jubilee Scholarship of £100 in England, will proceed in April to take charge of the new Hospital for Women, which is approaching completion in Rangoon.

THERE is, the "Pioneer" hears, some chance of better terms being offered to the Puisne Judges chosen in England for the Indian High Courts. It is not yet known what shape these will take, but the change is urgently needed if really first-class men are to be obtained.

IT is highly satisfactory, observes a contemporary that a detachment, small though it was, of the Calcutta Light Horse was allowed to take part in the Cavalry Camp of Exercise. The Volunteers, as a rule, have very few opportunities of sharing in manœuvres under service conditions, and yet there can be no doubt they keenly appreciate the chance of working alongside of regular troops. Such as are fortunate enough to attend a big camp return to their corps full of martial spirit and they unquestionably benefit by the experience gained. The field troop of the Calcutta Light Horse only mustered 11 men all told, and the Corps had to bear all the expenses of the trip. In cases such as this the Government might well relax their purse-strings and bear at least half the expense. If this were done more men could attend camps of instruction and Volunteering would become more popular.

As we announced a few days ago, says the "Pioneer," the Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs have now agreed to appoint official measurers, and the scandal of "good" measurements of ponies will become a thing of the past. Now that this step has been taken the proposal to raise the height of polo-ponies to, say, 14 hands, with the proviso that only measurements made by the Turf Club measurers are to be accepted by the Indian Polo Association, must be considered to have a strong chance of acceptance. There is undoubtedly considerable opposition to General Elliot's original proposal to make the height 14-1, but this in many instances is based on the supposition that local measuring committees will still make egregious mistakes in their work and so pass ponies that are 14-2 and over. With the official measurers the chance of big animals being given absurd certificate will be reduced to a minimum both on the racecourses and the polo-ground. When the members of the Polo Association hold their meeting at Umballa to consider this question of height, it is to be hoped that the subject will be thoroughly threshed out.

MR. J. G. GLASS, C. I. E., left Calcutta on Saturday last for Shanghai, where his party of surveyors from India will rendezvous a few weeks hence for operations connected with the concession granted to the Pekin Syndicate by the Chinese Government. The following outline of the work they are to undertake will interest everyone concerned with the development of China. From Shanghai Mr. Glass and his party will go to Hankow by steamer, 600 miles up the Yangtze, and then strike off to the north and west up the Han river, also navigable for 300 miles. On reaching Siang-yang they will work across country to Honan and strike the Yellow river, cross it and make Huaking on the north bank. Thence their path will lie to Tsechou and Honan in the heart of the great coal region of the Shansi Province. They will survey the country in order to find a good alignment for a railway from Huaking to Siangyen, about 300 miles, and for a branch from Huaking to Weyhei, 70 miles. The object is to open out the coal, petroleum and iron fields of Shansi and bring them into direct communication with the great waterways of Central China and with the Grand Canal. The scheme is a big one and everyone must wish Mr. Glass success in his undertaking.

THE four soldiers of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who were arrested in connection with "holding up" the Trincomalie Mail coach, upon being charged with delaying the Mails; displacing the driver and overturning the coach, pleaded guilty. Three were fined Rs. 50 a piece, and the fourth Rs. 20.

THE *South Indian Post* understands that the Collector of Madura, acting under instructions from the Court of Wards, on behalf of the minor Zemindar of the Saptur estate, has arranged a loan of Rs. 45,000 from Messrs. Ramsay and Co., Madras, on the mortgage of the Sadopalli and Kadiseri villages belonging to the Zemindary.

THE East Coast Railway now maintains a wagon ferry over the River Godavery, that is to say, wagons are taken across on barges with their contents under their original seals, so that no break of bulk takes place, and the goods contained in the wagons therefore do not suffer from handling, pilferage, &c., while at the same time despatch is accelerated.

THERE has been a Police Strike at Bangkok. Seventeen Indian Policemen refused duty owing to a Siamese Policeman having insulted one of them. They went to Mr. Hartnell, the Assistant Superintendent, and declared that they would work no more at the station to which they were attached. Upon this, Mr. Hartnell dismissed them from the Force at once. The next day they petitioned him for forgiveness and reinstatement.

ACCORDING to the *World* the Queen intends to return home from the Riviera through Germany about the middle of April. Her Majesty will be for a week the guest of the Empress Frederick at Friedrichshof, her chateau on the Taunus hills, near Homburg, and she will not go anywhere near to Coburg. The Emperor William is expected to pay a visit to Fredrichshof during the Queen's stay there.

A STUDY of Mr. Chamberlain appears in the "Revue de Paris," from the pen of M. Victory Berard. The following passage refers to Mr. Jesse Collings:—"Mr. Chamberlain has never seen or studied or understood anything save with relation to Birmingham. Every time a problem has arisen for solution, he has sought to know what the people of Birmingham would say of it. . . . Every time he goes away from his people he carries as it were a reduction of them in the person of his thrall, Jesse Collings. He is his sole confidant his private adviser, his pocket Birmingham. He takes him with him everywhere, to Parliament, to Sweden, to Egypt, to the Ministry among the Liberals and among the Unionists."

THE last public appearance of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild in London was at the general meeting of the Smithfield Club members during the Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall; a fortnight ago. The Prince of Wales was in the chair, and the Baron being unanimously elected to the Presidentship for the year 1900, was enthusiastically cheered when he stepped forth to return thanks. With a grave courteous grace, and an appearance that reminded one of a high-bred Spanish Don, he briefly acknowledged the honour paid him, and said that although it might not be his proud privilege to win the Queen's Challenge Cup during his year of office he would at least be able to say that he was the first president of the new century. He was evidently one of those who overlooked the fact that the year 1900 does not begin but ends a century.

THE retirement of Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, which has been deferred in consequence of Lord Lathom's seclusion during the last year, is now imminent (says the *World*), and his successor is to be a popular member of the Household whose experience and tact will make him a valuable assistant to Lord Hopetown in the new system which is to be inaugurated. Sir Spencer, who is in a very feeble state of health, was laid up for several weeks at Bsympton in the autumn by a painful accident. He was struck full in the face by a cricket-ball. Sir Spencer has been Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Department for nearly forty-two years, and he was previously employed in the Forein Office for seventeen years. The Controller of Accounts is really the permanent secretary of the Department. The post is worth £1,000 a year, with a very excellent furnished house in Stable-yard and certain allowances.

A STORY of the Queen, which reaches the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Gazette" from a personal source, illustrates how faithful Her Majesty's memory is in all matters concerning her subjects, even those whom she has not seen. The Queen was the other day talking to a person who is interested in Wales, and inquired whether he knew Madame Davies (Clara Novello). Being answered in the affirmative, Her Majesty went on to say, "I have always thought what a plucky thing it was for her to take over to the United States all those young girls and to bring them back safely and well." The reference was to an interview which the Queen gave to Madame Davies when that lady and her Welsh Choir sang before Her Majesty at Windsor. They had just returned from a tour in the United States.

THE "Daily Mail" publishes the following from its San Francisco correspondent: "Mr. Vandenaillen, an electrical investigator, has given a remarkable exhibition of wireless telegraphy here. One part of the instruments was placed on the roof of a building distant several hundred feet from the other part. The results were startling. Each dash and dot were sharply enunciated by the sounder. The distance was increased, and the waves of floating electricity were accurately directed to their proper destination. Walls were interposed between the parts of the instrument and through the piles of brick and mortar the current made its way, recording on the sounder each movement made by the transmitting key. Once during a previous experiment a striking occurrence was noted. When several tests had been made the receiving sounder suddenly began clicking, although no one was working the transmitter. A telegraphic expert made out the word 'repeat' Then the sounder became mute. Several solutions of this remarkable occurrence were offered, but Mr. Vandenaillen believes that others are experimenting on the same lines as himself, and that his receiver happened to be placed in the right position to catch the message as it flew through space."

A VERY interesting anticipation of the Tsar's proposals is recalled by a correspondent of the *Times*. It was a British Prime Minister, who speaking in the House of Commons in 1841, threw out the following suggestions, which have now, after so many years been taken up by an Emperor of Russia:—"Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce these military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overgrown establishments? What is the advantage of one Power greatly increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that if it proposes such increase for self-protecton and defence the other Powers would follow its example? The consequence of this state of things must be that no increase of relative strength will accrue to any one Power, but that there must be an universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparations. They are, in fact, depriving peace of half its advantages, and anticipating the energies of war whenever they may be required. . . . The true interest of Europe is to come to some one common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those military armaments which belong to a state of war rather than of peace. I do wish that the Councils of every country (or that the public voice and mind, if the Councils did not) would willingly propagate such a doctrine."—(Hansard's Debates, volume 59, p. 403). The words cited above were spoken by Sir Robert Peel when at the head of a Conservative Government.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIA'S RECEPTION TO THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The "Times" comments upon the marked enthusiasm of Lord Curzon's reception in India, which it says, is justified by his proved abilities, yet he will do well if his Viceroyalty proves as creditable as that of Lord Elgin's.

While sympathising with Lord Curzon's views on the development of local institutions in India, the leading journal advocates the reservation of stringent powers to the Central Government and cites Sir Anthony MacDonnell's strictures upon the Agra Municipality.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN OF INDIA.

Bishop Welldon delivered his valedictory address yesterday evening at Saint Peters Church, Eaton Square.

In a letter published by the "Times" the new Metropolitan of India says that the Church in India must respect ancient religions and that Indian Christianity to become national, must be based upon native ideas and character.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-BOUNTY LEAGUE.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

A crowded meeting, organized by the Anti-Bounty League, was held to-day and was attended by representatives of all the sugar growing Colonies, India and Canada also being represented.

A resolution, moved by Sir M. Bhownaggree, M. P., was unanimously adopted requesting the Government to immediately conclude a convention with Germany, Austria, Belgium and Holland for abolishing the bounties on sugar.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The French Chambers reassembled to-day without any disturbance arising and re-elected their former officers, but various interpellations on the latest Dreyfus incidents were announced.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AGUINALDO THREATENS.

Reuter, telegraphing from Manila, says that the situation is rapidly approaching a climax and the American troops are now kept under arms.

A second proclamation issued by Aguinaldo threatens to drive the Americans from the islands.

The Filipino Committee at Hongkong have broken off relations with the American Consul and are suing him to recover the Independence Fund, of which he is the treasurer.

LORD CURZON'S REPLIES TO ADDRESSES RECEIVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 11.

Lord Curzon to-day received addresses from the British Indian Association, the Calcutta Corporation, the Mysore family in Calcutta and the Jain Community, and made a few cordial remarks appropriate to each in his replies. The British Indian Association address he thought was the first which had reached him from an exclusively Indian source. He said furnishes therefore opportunity for conveying my thanks not merely to yourselves but the many thousands of your countrymen who throughout India have combined to testify in so marked a manner to their loyalty to the Queen-Empress by the reception they have accorded her representative. The Queen has herself enjoined me to profit by the first occasion of expressing her sentiments of warm interest in her Indian subjects, and I shall not assume any undue prerogative if I say, that intensity of these feelings is only matched by the reciprocal attachment and veneration which they have aroused in the bosom of the Indian peoples towards their gracious Sovereign. Lord Curzon went on to refer to the success of Lord Elgin's Government in relieving, famine an achievement which he characterised as constituting "in itself no mean justification of British rule." Regarding the measures taken against plague, Lord Curzon considered that they had "been shaped into requisite harmony of sanitary precaution with respect for natural susceptibilities." "You call my attention, he said, to the interests of the landed proprietors and the preservation of old and influential families of the Province of Bengal. My own inclinations, whether in England or in India, are conservative, in respect of land, because I hold that territorial proprietary, long associated with the soil, trained in its management, familiar with its tradition,, and conscious of their responsibilities, is an element of stability in a community. In this respect my views are but a reflex of that which has been the constant policy of the British Government in India and notably in this Province of Bengal. The future of self-Government in municipal institutions is, as you justly observe, a question which will claim my attention. It would be presumptuous in me as yet to make any opinion derived from western experience, the basis of an induction as to the principles or methods which may be feasible here. The measure of growth of any civilised community is, however, its capacity to assume within safe and well ascertained limits, responsibility for its own regulation; and in India as elsewhere there is required for this problem of political and social evolution not merely the goodwill of the deponents of power, but aptitude of the depositories for the excercise of the functions that may be committed to their care. In eastern countries, which are lacking in the traditions of self-government, the rate of progress is relatively slow; but the future historian of India will record, that during the 40 years which have elapsed since the direct Government of India passed to the Crown, it has been steady and sure," Lord Curzon concluded with graceful thanks to the Maharajah, Sir Narendra Krishna who headed the deputation, and had remembered it was his birthday."

Replying to the Calcutta Corporation Lord Curzon dwelt more upon generalities, agreeing with the deputation in the earnest aspiration and desire that his term of office might be saved from internal and external troubles with which Lord Elgin had been confronted, and which "a consensus of opinion both in India and abroad concurs in recognising that he met with no common fortitude and sagacity. In concluding, Lord Curzon expressed the hope that during his residence in Calcutta he might be so for tunate as to retain the confidence of the Municipal commissioners of this great city." The Mysore family Lord Curzon thanked in general terms for their addresses; and referring to the address to Lady Curzon said it was her desire to follow the noble example set by our gracious Sovereign whose heart has always gone forth to her subjects in this great dependency, and who has entered with equal sympathy into the joys and sorrows of the women of India.

To the Jains, Lord Curzon referred to the scrupulous humanity which they entertain of their great mercantile influence and activity and of the ample charity that has characterised their public and private dispensations. He said :—My previous travels in India have familiarized me with many of your temples in whose architectural features I have observed a refinement that reminded me of the great days of Asiatic art. I rejoice to think that under the reign of the British Government you enjoy full toleration for the practice of your faith, and the necessary security for the pursuance of your honourable Avocations. The office to which I have been called will not be one of labour if I continue to receive the sympathy which has been so spontaneously accorded to me upon my arrival by all classes in this country. In the career of any Viceroy there will be inevitable fluctuations both on the side of fortune and in the impulses and attitude of men but I hope that whatever form these may take, the feelings of genuine regard which I venture to think prevail between the peoples of India and myself at the opening of my term of office, may not be shaken or impaired.

THE COTTON CROP.

A supplementary note to-day issued by the statistical bureau, gives particulars of the cotton crop in Rajputana and parts of Central India omitted from the previous forecast. The outturn in Rajputana is estimated at 11743 bales, while the total Central Indian crop is now put at 236,840 bales, the corresponding figures for last year being 137,669 and 181864 bales respectively.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

The official figures for last week show just over two thousand plague deaths in the Bombay presidency, 69 in the Madras presidency, 224 in Mysore State, 175 in the Hyderabad state and 11 in the Central Provinces, the other provinces remaining free.

PROCLAMATION PARADE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 11.

The troops in garrison at Poona paraded early this morning for the purpose of hearing the proclamation of the assumption of the viceroyalty of India by Lord Curzon.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16

PLAGUE INFECTION BY MONKEYS AND SQUIRRELS.

DISCOVERY BY DR. ALICE CORTHORN.

THE Conveyance of plague infection from place to place by monkeys and squirrels is reported upon in a Government Resolution of the General Department (Plague) dated Bombay Castle, 9th January and issued yesterday :—

Memorandum from the Plague Commissioner, No. 27, dated the 7th January 1899.

Submits the following letter from Monsieur W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., No. 1105, dated the 6th idem :—

"I have the honour to report that Dr. (Miss) Corthorn, on plague duty at Gadag, Dharwar District (Bombay), has forwarded to this Laboratory cultivation tubes inoculated with the organs of two brown monkeys (apparently "Macacus Tiolcus," the Bonnet monkey family), out of a total of seven which were observed in Gadag to drop dead from trees; and with the organs of a grey striped squirrel ("Sciurus Palmarum") found dead in the same town.

"In both cases plague microbes were isolated by Captain Milne of this Laboratory from the samples received and when subjected to cultivation tests and to inoculation into rats, showed themselves identical with the microbes of human plague patients.

"2. At the time of the outbreak in Kankal, Hardwar Municipal Union, in November 1897, microscopic specimens made with the organs of six out of a couple of dozen monkeys found dead in the streets there showed bacilli corresponding in their outward form to plague microbes; but as no living cultures of those microbes were secured at the time the authentic nature of the disease could not be further defined. The present is therefore the first instance of the fact of natural plague in monkeys being unmistakably established.

"3. As regards squirrels, it appears that Dr. Simond, of the Pasteur Institute Saigon during his visit to Karachi about a year ago was stated to have found plague microbes in those animals. But as the manner in which he diagnosed the plague bacilli was not known to me to be decisive I was not prepared to accept the statement as final.

"4. Apart from hydrophobia, glanders anthrax a few skin and hair diseases &c. which do not exist in men in epidemic form plague is the only disease with regard to which it is known now for certain that it affects epidemically both human communities and animals. Up to this date, however, the rat was the only animal representative of this kind known. It is to be accepted at present that, apart from the rat, the monkey and the squirrel can get naturally affected by that disease also, though, as observation shows, so far in not such a wide spread form as is the case in man and rats. The monkey and the squirrel represent, therefore, two further factors capable of carrying the germs of plague from place to place, apart from the travelling man and the rats."

FIRE AT THE DAMODHUR LAKHMIDAS MILL.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

ABOUT half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cotton mixing room of the Damodhur Lakumidas Mill, near the Worlee hill, off the Furguson Road, and cotton of the value of about one lakh of rupees was destroyed and damaged. The room in question is about a hundred feet square and contained about two thousand pressed cotton bales. It is situated on the third floor of the western wing of the mill premises, and it adjoins the mule department. Fortunately, the latter is separated from the former by fire-proof iron doors with rope-alley, and this confined the fire to its limited space.

The mill the agents of which are Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji, the well-known mill-owner in Bombay, was working on Tuesday and was closed as usual in the evening. When the Company man took his round at 9 o'clock at night, there was not the slightest sign of anything going wrong and he returned to his post. About half past 1 o'clock a ramosee on duty, noticed volumes of smoke curling out of a window of the mixing room. He rang the alarm bell and having telephoned to the different fire brigade stations, ran to the engineer, who lives at a short distance from the mill premises, and informed him of the outbreak. The engineer, in company of the spinning master, arrived, but by this time the fire increased considerably and flames were seen flashing out of the several windows of the rooms. The other parts of the mill premises would have been exposed to considerable danger, but for the fire-proof roof which prevented the sparks from being carried away. The engineer, on arrival, set the donkey engine to work, but this could hardly have any effect on the fire. The Chinchpoogly engine, under Mr. Wilson, came up, followed by the Byculla Babulla Tank, Gowalia Tank and Fort steamers. Mr Nichols was soon on the spot and directed the operations of the fire brigade. The first three engines commenced working vigorously on the burning cotton. Lines of hose were taken by the staircase behind the rope-alley, and jets were directed on the flames with their fullest effect. In about two hours the fire was completely brought under control, when the services of the Municipal engines were dispensed with, and water from the standpipe was commenced to be poured on the smouldering cotton. The mill which is worked by the agents, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji On mosteconomical and sound principles, and turns out excellent yarn which commands a ready market, was kept closed yesterday, but hundreds of men set to work from early morning in rolling down the burnt bales from the room into the compound below. The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 100,000, but it is fully covered by insurance, the Sun Fire Insurance Company being mainly responsible for it. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

FIRE AT THE RIDGE ROAD.

About a quarter past 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out amongst a range of sheds erected in an open space of ground at the Ridge, for the occupation of the Municipal Bhungees. On an alarm being raised the inmates turned out with their "chatties" and buckets and threw water on the flames. The materials of the sheds being very combustible, the fire extended with rapidity and in a very short time seven of the huts were burnt to the ground. The Gowalia Tank engine arrived, but the fire having ceased, after consuming seven of the huts, its services were not brought into requisition. The damage to the huts and the property of the tenants was estimated at Rs. 500. The fire is said to have originated by careless bodee smoking.

THE CAVALRY CAMP AT DELHI

WITH THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DELHI, JAN. 8.

THE Southern Division marched from Aligarh on the 2nd January. Col. Thomas and Col. Money's were the advanced brigades on the right and left of the E. I. Railway respectively. Col. Baden Powell's Brigade formed the Reserve with which the 2 R.H.A. batteries marched. Each of the advanced Brigades detached one advanced regiment which sent forward 2 or 3 advanced Squadrons supported by one Squadron, the other Regiment of the Brigade forming a Brigade Support. The advanced Squadrons were ordered to be in position at 11 a.m. save 6 miles from the Camp, the Supports taking up their relative positions at places named, and the advance was commenced at 11 a.m. An attack by a flag enemy was made at 12·30 in the left advanced Brigade and at 1 p.m. orders were circulated for the Force to concentrate at a point 3 miles S of Somna (where the camp was pitched) Brigade and Divisional Drill were practised and the troops did not reach Camp until after 4-15 p.m. On the 3rd January the advance was continued to Pachgain 23 miles. Only one advanced brigade (Col. Baden Powell's) was employed, the other 2 Brigades following together under the Divisional Commander. The Inspecter General of Cavalry with his staff came by train from Delhi to Chola station and rode from there to see the manoeuvres returning to Delhi by train in the evening. Baggage and troops arrived late after a long day.

On the 4th January the advance was continued to Dadri 24 miles. Col. Money's brigade replaced Col. Baden Powell's as advanced brigade. On the 5th the division marched to Ghaziabad where they were opposed by the Ulwar Lancers, a regiment of infantry and a battery of Field Artillery. A smart action took place, the sound of the guns being distinctly audible at Delhi. The I. G. Cavalry and staff came by train and witnessed the manoeuvres. It became known that the northern division would only reach a point about 40 miles from Delhi that day.

On the 6th January the southern division marched through Delhi and encamped on the site of the old Cantonments, the site of the camp being the same as that used by the force besieging Delhi in 1857. Owing to there being only one passage by the brigade over the Jumna, the baggage was greatly delayed, and some did not arrive in camp until nearly dark, although the march was only 14 miles. The northern Force, which had been joined by the 2nd Bengal Lancers and the Ulwar Lancers was reported to be camped about 16 miles north of Delhi, and orders were issued to march out and meet them next morning. Col. Money's brigade furnished 2 advanced squadrons and an advanced guard of 2 squadrons. The remainder of his brigade, followed by the Horse Artillery and the 2 other brigades moved together in the above order under Col. Babington. Patrols started at 6 a. m. and the advanced squadron at 7 a.m. The division marched at 9 a.m. The advanced squadrons were directed, if obliged to fall back to endeavour to hold the crossings over the canals about 10 miles north of Delhi. The division moved in column of route for 2 miles, until the open country was reached. Line of masses was then formed and later on the "Preparatory Formation" was adopted. The country is an open plain with short grass and trees here and there. It would be hard to find a country more suitable for the manoeuvres of large bodies of cavalry at about 6½ miles from Delhi the main body of the enemy were reputed to be away to the right front. The 2 Horse Artillery batteries under Colonel Coxhead moved about 500 yards and halted, while the division halted in rear of a large mound.

At 10-20 a.m. when the approximate position of the northern force had been ascertained, the Horse Artillery galloped rapidly to the front and opened fire half right at the Northern Cavalry at 1,500 yards changing in their Horse Artillery who unlimbered at 1,100 yards. The Northern Cavalry were seen to be advancing in what appeared to be "Preparatory Formation." Some underwood intervened, and the southern force had to take ground to the right to meet the attack directly. The formation was 1st line Col. Baden Powell's Brigade; 2nd Line Col. Thomas' Brigade; 3rd Line Col. Money's Brigade. To meet this the Northern division only opposed 2 Brigades, Col. Burton's Brigade remaining behind with their guns. The northern artillery would have done little harm to the southern cavalry as their fire in that direction was very soon masked by their own Cavalry. The northern cavalry had on the contrary been exposed for 5 minutes to a heavy fire, while in a close formation. The "halt" was ordered and the I. G. cavalry had the "officers call" sounded. General Elliot, rightly adjudged the victory to the southern force. By using his artillery freely and well to the front, Col. Babington had secured a preponderance of fire and by keeping the whole of his force together he had made certain of victory in the cavalry fight, while the commander of the northern force had the Brigade practically unemployed. If a force lose their guns bnt win the cavalry fight, the enemy will not be able to hold the guns. After some very instructive remarks by the I. G. Cavalry the officers rejoined their regiments which marched back to camp 7 miles.

The northern division is encamped 4 miles north of this. The composition is :—Commanding Col., G. Richason C.B., C.I.E., A.A.G., Lt.-Col. Phayre 3rd Bombay Cavalry. 1st Brigade. Commanding. Col. Barton 11th Hussars, 15th Bengal Lancers. 2nd Brigade, Commanding Col. Sulivan 4th D. Gs. 16th Lancers, 16th Bengal Cavalry. 3rd Brigade, Commanding. Colonel. Adams V.C.C. B., 2nd Bengal Lancers, Ulwar Lancers, A and C Batteries, R. H. A. Colonel Rochfort. The next 5 days will be devoted to drill under Divisional Commanders and the I. G. Cavalry. Generals Sir G. Luck, Sir Power Palmer and Sir Penn Symour are expected. The nights are bitterly cold, but the days are sunny.

An assault of arms will be held on Saturday 14th January. The following Programme has been published :—

OFFICERS.

1—Jumping by sections.
2—Tentpegging by sections.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

3—Sword and Lance (mounted.)
4—Tent pegging by fours (8 men abreast)
5—Lime cutting.
6—Driving competition R H A.
7—Jumping teams of 8.

NATIVE CORPS.

8—Section tent pegging Native Officers.
9—Tent pegging by fours.
10—Sword and Lance.
11—Jumping single.
12—Lemon Cutting.
13—Feats of horsemanship.

To-day horses and men are having a well-earned rest after 6 days' of hard work. The casualties in some regiments have been very severe, between 40 and 50 horses being unfit for work.

VICEREGAL PROCLAMATION PARADE.

THE Proclamation dated the 6th January by the Government of India, of the assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, by the Right Hon'ble Lord Curzon, was read outat the head of the troops in all garrisons and principal Military stations in India, yesterday morning. The troops in the Bombay Garrison, consisting of the Royal Artillery in action, the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry, the 21st Bombay Native Infantry and the 25th Bombay Rifles, paraded on the General Parade ground yesterday morning. The troops were drawn up in quarter columns, at 12 paces interval between the corps, the Royal Artillery, on the right with six pieces of artillery, and the Infantry on the left, the band being at the rear. Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, arrived on the ground and read the proclamation to the troops. The Royal Artillery then fired a salute of thirty-one guns and the troops gave a general salute. The marchpast concluded the parade.

YACHTCLUB RACES.

SAILING RACES FOR SATURDAY NEXT.

Ship's boats H'cap race.—Start at 3-30 p m—Course No. 8

Tomtit class race.—Start at 3-45 p m—Course No 8

Yachts Handicap race —Start at 4-0 p m Course No 8

Entries for all the above races will close at noon.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

VICAT COLE.

A PICTURE OF OMDURMAN.

MR. SIMS REEVES GIVES A CONCERT.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

"ENGLISH landscape painting has lost in Vicat Cole," said Leighton at the Academy Banquet in 1893, "one of its most conspicuous names. Typically English were the scenes on which he loved to dwell—the coppice, the glade, the rolling pasture fading from green to distant blue, summer slumbering on brown-tipped corn. But most of all our English Thames had won his heart and occupied his hands. He had followed its stream with faithful brush throughout its length, from where its first sweet gurgle is heard within the grass, to where, far away, salt and sullied, it rocks on turbid tide the carriers of the commerce of the world." In some sumptuous volumes published by Messrs. Cassell the appreciative account of this typically English painter written by his brother-in-law, Mr. Chignell is reproduced. The scenes described by Lord Leighton are here reproduced in excellent illustrations and Mr. Chignell's volumes should prove a very popular picture-book. The letterpress is interesting also. Towards the end of his life, Cole's artistic development perhaps suffered somewhat from the long engagements into which he had entered with the dealers. But he was a genuine lover of nature, and a man of large interests, especially in scientific matters. In his Thames series he caught the poetry of the city no less than the quieter beauties of the country. His "Pool of London," now, happily, in the Tate Gallery, is in parts perhaps a little wooden in touch, but it has many fine passages, and the general effect is not unworthy of the theme. The impression which it made at the time is thus recorded in a letter written by Mr. Gladstone from Biarritz (Jan. 15, 1894): You do me much more than justice in attaching any weight to my estimate of Mr. Cole's powers and performances. It is, therefore, as a rather selfish act of pure pleasure to myself that I record the feeling with which I was inspired by his picture of 'The Thames below London Bridge' I do not remember whether it was called 'The pool' or not, but the identification is easy. What I do recollect is the seizure—I cannot use any other word—which the picture made upon me as I first came up to it in the Exhibition. I was walking with Mr. Agnew, and he gave his realy valuable warrant to my rather hot eulogy. I cannot now recollect details. But the dominant idea was that of admiration for the genious of a man who had been able, not only to produce a very large and effective combination—effective alike for the eye and for the mind—but had been able so to represent a scene of commercial activity as to impress upon it, as I thought, the idea and character of grandeur. The picture seemed to speak and to say 'you see here the summit of all the commerce of the world'. Mr. Chignell has many interesting things to tell about the infinity of pains which the artist put into this picture. He paid, for instance, more than 200 visits to the spot during the progress of the work.

Mr. Caton Woodville's "Cock o' the North" is to be followed by a picture of the change of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman. Mr. Woodville is very much up to time with this, for the action was only on Sept. 2nd, and the canvas a large one, full of incident and many figures, is already exhibited at Mr. McLean's, 7, Haymarket. It was said of this engagement, as of the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade" (which Mr. Wood ville treated three years ago) that someone had blundered," but be this as it may, the result is one that the Lancers and England may be congratulated on. So too may Mr. Caton Woodville, for battle rarely affords such elements for a picture as this one had. Not that the gallant 21st carried flying pennons on their lances or were in parade millinery; but the enemy of swarthy skin and white raiment was picturesque, and the methods of warfare, absence of regimental regularity, Nile-watered landscape, and heroism rather than more slaughter, all make for a better picture as "picture" than do most battles. The arrangement is good, for while individual groups call attention separately, the sight at once embraces the whole, and distinguishes the belligerent parties, although the supreme moment says little of which is victor or vanquished. The hordes of fanatic barbarians have been broken into and while some of their wounded writhe on the ground and disable the troopers' horses as they gallop over them, their fine leader, on a black charger, almost encounters Lieut. de Montmorency on a white horse. A bright bay, hamstrung by a Baggara warrior, sinks under Lieut. Grenfell, who falls backward dead, Sergt.-Major Hutton being too late to succour him, but whose body was so nobly rescued by Lieut. de Montmorency. A key lent to visitors to the gallery makes plain the portraits given in this chapter eloquent of British pluck.

Not a little curiosity has been aroused by the announcement of a certain strange apparatus which Professor Church has adopted for cleansing the pictures of various sorts in the Houses of Parliament, otherwise known as Westminister Palace. It plays clouds of breadcrumbs on to the surfaces of these same pictures. It is now in pieces in the leaned Professor's workshop at Kew Gardens, and he was good enough to explain its action to a representative a day or two ago, who writes as follows: In the language of mechanics the said apparatus is composed of a manual air compressor, a receiver, and a breadcrumb distributor. Put into plain words the air compressor is an iron vessel, consisting of a small upright cylinder, on each side of which is a wheel. A pipe conveys the air into the receiver, which is another cylinder placed in a horizontal position, which is again connected by another pipe with the breadcrumb distributor. Like most mechanical ingenuities, the whole is extremely simple. Suppose the apparatus to be in position before one of the frescoes which is decaying. Two quartern loaves, a day old, are crumbled up, put through a sieve, and dropped into the distributor. Two men then go to the handles of the compressor, and grind away at the wind. The wind rushes into the receiver, until the gauge shows a certain pressure, and thence flies amongst the breadcrumbs, which whizzing round and round find an exit through a flexible metal pipe whose mouth is directed upon the picture. The crumbs come out in a stream, with considerable force, and are played upon any or all parts of the picture at discretion. Such, in brief, is this queer apparatus which Professor Church is about to try. It is easy to see that the mechanical spray of breadcrumb is likely to be much more effective than any handiwork. Bread has always been largely used by him since he undertook the highly responsible work of cleansing the many important works which decorate the walls of the Palace, but excessive care is needed when applying it by hand. After hearing the Professor's description of the deposits of the London air, fog and damp upon frescoes, oils, and even pictures protected by glass, one is not surprised at Sir William Richmond's fiery protests against smoke and chimneys.

What will happen to his own beautiful mosaics in St. Paul's in a few years? Why, what has happened to the pictures in Westminister Palace. Take the two wall-paintings, "Nelson" and "Wellington," by Martin, in what is known as the Royal Gallery. They were covered with a grey film, which was due mainly to the frequent deposition of moisture on the surface, which moisture carried with it not only suspended soot and dirt, but also dissolved sulphuric acid from the atmosphere, formed by the combustion of the sulphur in coal and gas. Their surfaces were flicked with silk handkerchiefs containing pads of cotton wool, and sponged with distilled water, which processes finally removed the deposits and greatly improved the condition of the pictures. Large patches of the surface which had been obscured came to light; numerous lost details became visible; while the lighter parts were brightened and the shadows deepened. Mr. Herbert's "Moses," painted in water-colours, was cleaned by means of bread, the flicking process, and distilled water. The same artist's oil on canvas piuture of "Daniel" was washed with dis illed water, and then gone over with a rad of cotton wool moistened with linseed oil. Both have been remarkably improved in appearance, though they were appallingly in a desperate condition. The wall-paintings in the Queen's robing room, by Dyce, were treated according to circumstances—by bread, sponging, and so forth, and the decayed parts with some odd compounds—coated with parchment size, touched up with size colours treated with a solution of paraffin-wax in benzol, pigments mixed with egg-yolk. It took only nine years of London fog and damp to play havoc with the frescoes in the upper waiting hall. However Professor Church managed to clean Mr. Herbert', "Cordelia," and Sir John Tenniel's St. "Cecilia." The "Baptism of St. Ethelbert," by Dyce, Mr. Cope's frescoes, Maclise's "Spirit of Chivalry" and "Spirit of Justice," and Horsley's "Spirit of Religion" were also more or less successfully dealt with. And now the four glazed pictures. The Burial of Charles I., Charles I, erecting his standard at Nottingham. The parting of Lord and Lady Russell, The last sleep of Argyll, which are much disfigured, await treatment.

Mrs. Langtry once confessed in the witness-box that a new play by a popular dramatist, produced by her at the Princess's Theatre, had its origin in a beautiful series of gowns that she had imported from Paris. Having secured the gowns, she desired the popular dramatist to write a piece which would enable her to display them to advantage, and forthwith the order was duly executed. After some such fashion, Mr. Frederick Whyte has produced the "Act of the Century." Mr. Whyte had the good fortune to acquire a large collection of photographs by M. Adolphe Beau of actors and actresses of thirty or forty years ago, some in ordinary attire, some in costume, and many in groups as they appeared in some favourite piece of that period, and having added to these a large number of portraits derived from other sources, he felt himself to be in a position to produce a sumptuous book on the actors of the century. We are far from complaining of this method of compilation. Mr. Whyte, it is true, has, beyond these illustrations, little to offer of his own. He describes himself, and no doubt very correctly, as a "playlover"; but it is not on his own reminiscences that he relies, but rather on other people's. But all this is honestly confessed in his preface, and, indeed, on his title-page, where it will be observed that the "gleanings" are stated to be, not from "within the book and volume of his brain," but from "theatrical annals." Accordingly, apropos of his portraits, he has laid under contribution Lamb, Hazlitt, Dutton Cook, Dr. Doran, G. H. Lewes, Professor Morley, and a great number and variety of others, both living and dead. When he has cited a passage from one of these, his custom is to observe that "with these views may be compared a tribute from the pen of," &c., and thereupon he culls another flower out of the vast wilderness of dramatic biography and criticism. If a work so compiled is necessarily wanting in authority, it must be admitted that Mr. Whyte's book is generally interesting and always readable, while the portraits, which range from Kemble, Kean, Miss O'Neill, Macready, and Helen Faucit, down to Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, the Bancrofts, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. Forbes Robertson, and Mr. Beerbohm Tree, will furnish quite a feast of old associations for those whose passion for dramatic entertainments has entered on the anecdotal stage.

Some important steps have lately been taken towards the realistation of a Wagner theatre for England, and that a definite plan will be published early in the new year. The new opera house, although following the Bayreuth idea, will by no means be confined to Wagner performances, but will also be available for model representations of Shakespearian and other plays, and for musical festivals. A plot of land has also, it is said been secured for the erection of a Wagner theatre in a southern suburb, and an Austrian millionaire is credited with the intention of building an opera house on a large scale, in, of all places in the world, the neighbourhood of Sloane-square. Then there is the scheme of M. Gailhard, semi-officially announced in Paris, of a rapprochement between Drury Lane and the Paris Grand Opera; the London season opening early in May with M. Paul Vidal's new opera "La Burgonde," and the summer vacation of the Paris troupe being afterwards habitually spent in England. M. Gailhard is a baritone well known to the older habitues of Covent Garden, where also his leading artists, MM. Alvarez and Note, Mesdames Breval and Heglon are familiar. From New York the Jean de Reszke opera scheme has also been revived. It will be recollected that when some months ago a rumour was started that the great tenor would become head of a Paris singing school, we mentioned it was more likely that he would direct a new Wagnerian opera house with a school for vocalism attached. The idea has since been elaborated, and M. de Reszke says that M. d'Erlanger intends to build a new theatre for him in the Place Vendome in time for the Paris Exhibition. The artists, with Frau Lili Lehmann and Madame Eames at their head, will, it is said, mostly be borrowed from Covent Garden. How far all these schemes can be carried out remains of course to be seen.

Mr. Sims Reeves will have a concert at St. James's Hall on January 24, and a large number of his old associates have promised to come forward to assist the veteran tenor, who, although past eighty years of age, is still obliged to continue his professional duties. Among the artists will be Madame Albani and Mr. Santley, while Miss Ada Crossley and Mr. Ben Davies will represent the younger generation, and M. Johannes Wolff and Miss Janotha will play. Mr. Vert has undertaken the business arrangements.

There will be a strong array of pianists next season at the Philharmonic Concerts, which will extend from March 8th to July. Dohnanyi will play at the first concert, the Russian composer Rachmaninoff (born 1873, at Novgorod, and a pupil of Arenski and Siloti) will conduct and play on April 19; Rosentnal is expected on June 15, and among the Philharmonic volunteers are also said to be Paderewski, Borwick, and Ella Pancera.

Herr von Dohnanyi left on Tuesday to spend Christmas at his home at Pressburg, in Hungary, Joachim's birthplace, by the way. He will give some recitals in Austria, but is due again in Glasgow on January 30 He will then remain here some time, opening the new season at the Crystal Palace, giving two London recitals on February 13 and 27, and, besides playing in the provinces, appearing at the Philharmonic and Popular Concerts.

Madame Fanny Moody is about to revive in the provinces Wallace's "Amber Witch," and has reprinted Chorley's libretto, making, however, the curious mistake of inserting the cast of the Drury Lane revival, and wrongly describing it as "the original cast when first performed at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1861." Madame Parepa and Mr. Swift were, however, not in the original cast at the older Her Majestys on February 28, 1861. Mr. Sims Reeves then being the tenor young Rudiger, and Madame Lemmens Sherrington, who only five months before had made her operatic debut as Maid Marian playing Mary, the Pastor's Daughter. Among the other survivors of the original cast are Mr. Santley the Commandant, and Mr. "Jack" Patey the Pastor. The "Amber Witch" ran for five nights at Her Majesty's, and on April 1, 1861, E. T. Smith revived it at Drury Lane.

Mr. Robert Newman has, also of course inadvertently, fallen into error in announcing his new wind band, which, under the direction of Mr. Gomez, will take part in the children's entertainments at Queen's Hall during the holiday. This, he says, is "the first occasion upon which a wind band plays at the low pitch in England." But the performances (of course with the low pitch) of the bands of the Belgian Guides and of the Paris Garde Republicaine, will readily recur to the mind. It is true, however, that military bands as rule prefer the brilliancy of the high pitch, a fact which impelled the Austrian military authorities to insist upon the high pitch, although at the Viennese Opera and concerts the pitch is the German pitch, or half a tone lower. Mr. Newman's band is likely to prove a very fine one, and the soloists include Messrs. Gomez, Fransella, Laland, Morrow, Borsdorff, Hadfield, Reynolds, and other chiefs of the Queen's Hall orchestra.

The Bach Choir will not have a regular festival during the coming year, but the first programme at Queen's Hall on February 7 will be devoted exclusively to Bach including the Magnificat in D and the cantata "Ein feste Burg" (with the original trumpet parts), the orchestral suite in B minor and the double concerto in C for Miss Fanny Davies and Mr. Borwick. At the second concert on March 25 an interesting programme will include Verdi's "Stabat Mater" (from the "Pezzi Sacri") and Hubert Parry's "Prometheus Unbound."

A French writer humorously comments upon the erratic conduct of the phantom ship at the recent Royal College performance of "The Flying Dutchman" at the Lyceum. There is not a bad pun concealed in the mistranslation "Britania roule les eaux."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. EBRAHIM RAHIMTULA presided yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held in the Council Hall of the municipality, when there were also present :—Mr G W Roughton, Mr T. W. Cuffe, Dr A G Viegas, Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr N N Katrak, Dr Ismai Janmahomed, Mr K M Saroff, Mr K N Kabraji and Mr Mulji B Barbhaya.

PURCHASE OF BULLOCKS

The committee sanctioned the purchase of 150 pairs of bullocks for the Health Department from Messrs Karmaly Joosub and Co as follows :—130 pairs of the height of 12-2½ hands and over at Rs 185 per pair, Rs. 24050 20 pairs of the height of from 12 to 12-2 hands at Rs. 155 per pair. Rs. 3100. Total Rs 27,150.

QUEEN'S BUST IN THE CORPORATION HALL.

The committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—

"With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No 7346 of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to state that the cost of completing the Queen's bust and setting it up in the Council Hall on a suitable pedestal is estimated at Rs 1450, including Rs 800 already paid to Mr. Greenwood out of the Commissioner's discretional contingent grant. The balance of Rs 650 can be defrayed from Surplus Cash Balance for which I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the amount.

PROPOSED CENSURE ON MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The Committee considered letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, dated the 5th January 1899—Drawing the attention of the Corporation and the Standing Committee to the judgment of the High Court, Appellate Side, delivered on the 18th ultimo in the case in which he was prosecuted for non-compliance with a notice served on him under Section 231 of the Municipal Act. Stating that the said Municipal prosecution cost the Municipality at least Rs, 1,000, and requesting that all the papers pertaining to it may be called for and a vote of censure passed on those officers and subordinates who were instrumental in the waste of public money, and that the Commissioner be requested to deal departmentally with such subordinates as have misled the executive by false reports. Drawing particular attention to the evidence of Mr. Fern, the Acting Superintendent of Drainage of the whole of Bombay," who admitted in his evidence "his flagrant ignorance of the subject of the very responsible post he holds," and making remarks. Appealing to the Corporation and the Standing Committee to appoint from their bodies "different Committees, viz, the Legal, the Sanitary, the Drainage, the Financial, &c. to supervise the actions of the different departments and to report thereon."

On the motion of Dr. Viegas seconded by Mr. Roughton, the letter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of report.

GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

The committee recorded the annual report of the Gocouldas Hospital from which the following are extracts :—

General Health of the Town—The general health of the Town was very bad, plague being prevalent for the last eighteen months. Attendance of Patients—(a) "In-door Patients"—The total number of admissions during the year being 1,807 against 2,209 last year a decrease of 402. The total treated in the wards was 1,881 as contrasted with 2 350, being a decrease of 479. Of these 1,605 were males 210 females and 66 children and classified according to race there were 1 060 Hindus 500 Mahomedans, 228 Native Christians 74 Parsees and 13 of other denominations. Each bed accommodated during the year 15 patients. The average detention in hospital was seventeen days. The average daily number of in-door patients was 88·4 the average of men being 75 women 11·6 and children 1·8.

"Out-door Patients."—The total number treated in the Out-door Dispensary was 8 527 against 14,454 of last year showing a decrease of 5 927. Of these 3 153 were males 1 168 females and 1 194 children; and classified according to race there were 4 420 Hindus 2 078 Mahomedans 1 413 Parsees 595 Native Christians and 18 other castes. The average daily number of sick out-door patients was 60·7 the average of men being 43 5 of women 8 9 and children 8·3.

Mortality and its Causes.—There were in all 369 deaths as contrasted with 353 of last year The percentage to total treated was 19.6 as against 15 last year. Of the total number of deaths, 73 occurred within 24 hours, 98 within 4 days, and 198 above a week after admission. Most of these cases when admitted were in a lifeless condition. The principal dise

NAGPUR NOTES.

Since last writing, says our correspondent bad mashes of the townsmen to have been spreading broad cast through the town and city that any one suffering from the plague will if found, be immediately removed, to the segregation camp and there boiled in hot water till they are either dead or cured. There is not much doubt as to what would be theresult were anyone subjected to such treatment. However it is causing a general exodus among the poorer classes especially from the City.

Nagpur is earning a not enviable repetition for murder and grievous hurt. A woman of the Kunjar caste was brutally assaulted on the public road on the 30th ultimo and left for dead in a pool of blood. Another woman was killed outright. The police have not as yet been able to trace the miscreants. Both these tragedies occurred at Sitabuldi. Another unfortunate woman had her nose nearly taken off and was badly cut about the hands. The perpetrator of this last outrage is in the hands of the police and it is hoped he will be severely dealt with so as to act as a deterrent on other jealous husbands.

The B. N. Ry. Camp of Exercise is to take place between the 22nd and 29th current at a place called Tharsaguda on the B. N. Ry. about 880 miles from here, I hear 100 carriages and wagons of different kinds have been, or are to be sent on very shortly for the accommodation of the men. Every effort is being made to make the camp, what it is intended for; that is to instruct the men how to behave and act in the field and also to be able to move as the officer commanding wishes, Lt. Col. Wynne, Major Graves, Capt. Barkly Capt. Clark, Capt Critchley, Lt Ismay, Lt. Faulds, Lt. Brewster and Paymaster Grant are I believe the officers who will attend the Camp from Nagpur.

A destructive fire broke out in the Store godown belonging to Rajaram Sitaram Dixit, situated in the offices of the Comptroller, resulting in the loss of building materials valued at about Rs. 1,000. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an incendiary, but nothing is known for certain.

The annual Mahdi Bagh Jalsa will take place on the 19th January. There will be illuminations and a display of fireworks between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m.

Nothing has as yet transpired as to when the offices of the B. N. Ry. will be removed to Hourah. House owners and land lords do not at all like the idea, as houses will no doubt be vacant for some time and the value of house property will certainly decrease.

Mr. and Mrs. Godshall have had to break up the orphanage for European and Eurasian children through want of funds. This is a great pity, as such an institution is an absolute necessity, and it is surprising that Europeans should subscribe for native schools &c., and allow their own to want. This institution was situated in Amraoti.

A marriage took place at All Saints' Church on the 28th Ultimo the contracting parties, being Miss Prudence Stuart Rerine and Mr. Robert Walter Thornher of the C. P. Police. Among the guests were noticed Mr Nedham, Commissioner together with Mrs. and Miss Nedham, Mr Stuart, Miss Stuart. Mr McGuire, Rev. Dr Robertson, the Rev Dr. A. Gordon Fraser and a host of others.

During the last week the themometer has fallen considerably; the mornings are very jolly, but the sun at noon day strikes with its usual power. A mass meeting was held in the Macdonnel Town hall last Monday, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr G. M. Chitnadis C. I. E. to represent the grievances of the people regarding plague measures. It was decided to form a small Committee to place the several matters before Government with a view to modifying certain measures that have recently been taken to prevent the spread of "The Plague."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB MATCHES.

Shoots were held at Coorla on Friday and Wednesday last. The first distances were 200 and 300 yards when there was a small muster. Captain. T. M. English was the best at 200 and L. Corp Herbert the best at 300 yards, but the scores were not particularly good. The second shoot was at 500 and 600 yards where Lieut. D. J. Sharp led at both distances with two 21's, The next competition will be on Wednesday next at 700 and 800 yards when a good muster is expected.

1ST COMPETITION,—200 yards

	Score
Capt T M English, B V Rifles	24 a
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry V Vols.	24
Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	23
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	17
Corporal G Hainsworth, B V Rifles	13
Lieut A R Sharp, B V Rifles	13
a winner of spoon	

2ND COMPETITION—300 yards

Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25 a
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	22
Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	21
Capt T M English, B V Rifles	20
Lieut A R Sharp, B V Rifles	19
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V Rifles	13
a winner of spoon	

3RD COMPETITION—500 yards

Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	26 a
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25
Sergt Major J N Downing, B V Rifles	24
E R A, A Pyregar, Royal Navy	23
E R A, F Rowe, Royal Navy	23
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	22
Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	21b
Capt T M English, B V Rifles	21
Lieut A R Sharp, B V Rifles	18
Corporal G Hainsworth, B V Rifles	14
a winner of spoon	

4TH COMPETITION—600 yards

Lieut D J Sharp, B V Rifles	26 a
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	25 b
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V Rifles	23
E R A, F Rowe, Royal Navy	22
E R A, A Pyregar Royal Navy	22
Capt T M English, B V Rifles	20
Capt F W English, B V Rifles	20
Sergt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	19
Lieut A R Sharp, B V Rifles	16
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V Rifles	0

a Handicapped, 2 Points, winner of spoon. b Handicapped 2 Points.

MILITARY NEWS.

The body-guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras having been re-organised as a separate corps the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the corps will be grouped with His Excellency the Viceroys body-guard, the body-guard of the Governor of Bombay and the Aden Troop for purposes of the grant of medals for meritorious service and good conduct with annuities and gratuites sanctioned for the native armies of India in Clause 115 of India Army Circulars of 1888. These four corps will be regarded collectively as one half unit, and the medals will be granted under the following conditions:—

(*a*) One meritorious service medal with annuity to be always held by a qualified individual on the active list of one of the four corps, vacancies being filled by corps in succession.

(*b*) One long service medal, with gratuity to each corps as under—To His Excellency the Viceroy's body-guard and the Aden Troops every third year; to the body-guard of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to the body-guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, every fourth year.

(*c*) One long service medal without gratuity every fourth year to the most deserving soldier of each corps who is for immediate discharge, or who has been discharged since the previous grants.

Lieutenant T. G. P. Lawrenson, 6th Madras Infantry, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant Hodgson, R. E. is posted to the Madras Sappers and Miners.

Colonel Duff. Military Secretary to the Commander-Chief [illegible] Bombay yesterday (Wednesday) nd embarks for England in the Arabia on Saturday o take up his appointment at the War Office.

Colonel M. W. Rogers, R. E. will be retired on pension on 3rd February, on attaining the prescribed age.

Captain Maitland, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, has applied to retire from the Service.

Lieutenant Birley, R A. has been transferred from the 28th to the 37th Battery, Field Artillary, and placed under orders for India.

Captain Tomlin-Money-Shewan, R. E. has reverted to the Home Establisment.

Lieutenant F. Owen Lewis, I S C. has been appointed A D C to the Governor of the Windward isles.

Second-Lieutenant Jennings, 34th Pioneers, has been appointed temporarily Aids-de-Camp to Major General Jennings, Commanding the Oudh Distric.

THE DEFENCE OF RANGOON.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

The experimental attack on Rangoon by a hostile invading fleet commenced on Monday night, when the regular troops in garrison and the volunteer corps took charge of the special submarine and river defences to repel any attempt which might be made between sunset and sunrise. The main object of this sham attack on Rangoon was to ascertain the defects of the defence scheme for protecting the port against foreign invasion. To carry out this idea there was a general distribution of troops among the four principal forts, Brigadier-General Holland was the Umpire-in-Chief, and he was assisted by Major St. Leger Woods, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Brooking and Captain Kelsall, Adjutants, R.A. The invading fleet was composed of four launches and also the pinnace and cutter of H. M. S. Melpomene, manned by sixty of her crew all told. This little flotilla, which left the harbour on the monday morning, cleverly stole up the channel under cover of darkness about two o'clock on the Monday morning, passing successfully unobserved by the mine fields, batteries and search lights.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Jan. 11.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES AT A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

C. HEWETT AND ANOTHER VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

In this matter the petitioners Messrs. Charlestone Hewett and Philip N. Godinho prayed that the Court might exercise the prerogative reposed in it by section 33 (2) City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 and invalidate the bye-election which took place on the 28th of November 1898, and which resulted in the election of Mr. Sarafali Mamooji as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Raikes and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law with Mr. Sathna and Mr. Kothare, pleaders, appeared on behalf of Mr. Sarafalli Mamooji, and Mr. Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, for the Municipal Commissioner.

The petitioners stated that they are qualified voters in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act and their names are enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll for the year 1897-1898. On the 28th day of November 1898 a bye-election for the Byculla Ward (E Ward, was held to fill up a casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu Mr. Sarrafally Mamooji, Mr. Manaji Rajuji, Dr. Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni and Mr. Philip Neri Godinho, one of your petitioners, were candidates for the vacancy. On the three days subsequent to the day of the bye-election, the Municipal Commissioner considered certain challenges and objections, when the petitioner Philip Neri Godinho gave notice that he would apply to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in the matter. The result of the bye-election was declared on Thursday the 1st December, 1898, and Mr. Sarrafally Mamooji was declared a duly elected councillor. The petitioners beg to question and impugn the validity of the election of the successful candidate on the following among other grounds. The said election was an irregular, illegal and fraudulent election in so far as; (*a*) several dead voters were personated and their votes fraudulently registered; (*b*) several voters, who never presented themselves at the polling station to have their votes recorded, were dishonestly personated and their votes fraudulently registered; (*c*) several voters, who presented themselves at the polling station had their votes rejected on the ground that they had been previously registered by others. This was done by dishonest personation and your petitioners are prepared to produce the real voters to show the shameful extent to which deceitful and illegal means were employed in registering the votes. In this manner, petitioners are informed and verily believe, no fewer than 300 voters were successfully personated and petitioners are in possession of evidence independently of the assistance to be derived from an inspection of the voting form at present in the custody of the Municipal Commissioner, to amply establish the accuracy of their statement; (*d*) several voters at present out of Bombay were dishonestly personated; and their votes registered. The petitioners further beg to question the validity of the election on the ground that the vote of Messrs. S. Spanion and Co. and Geo. Gabag and Co. were improperly refused by the polling officer, the former having been subsequently tendered for registration under a power of attorney under protest. The petitioner Philip Neri Godinho detected several persons in the act of personation, conspicuously four personating Bhickshet Bhayshet Shett, deceased, Mr. Nowrojee Pallonjee Pavri M. A. L.L.B; Framji Cursetjee Mazgamvala and Mr. Abdeali M. H. Kajiji, Barrister-at law, and reported the matter to the Police Officer on duty and the polling officer Mr. Brunton for necessary action. On the petitioner challenging the vote of Mr. Pavri, a Hindu presumably in the interest of the successful candidate withdrew his vote though it was tendered for registration, but the votes of Bhikshet Bhaghet Sheta and Mr. Abdeali M. A Kajiji were successfully personated and their votes recorded in favour of the successful candidate. The petitioners were able to establish several forgeries at the challenge inquiry before the commissioner, all of which were recorded in favour of the successful candidate. The petitioners further question the validity of the election on the ground that votes were forcibly prevented by the agents of the successful candidate from voting for the petitioner Philip Neri Godinho, and that many Mahomedan voters were treated with contumely and insult, and force coercion, and other unlawful means were employed to prevent them from registering their votes in favour of the petitioner Philip Neri Godinho on the ground that he was a Christian. The petitioners beg to mention that great confusion prevailed at the polling station, which was filled with a large number of supporters, presumably assisting the successful candidate who hustled, insulted, and in some cases prevented the voters of the petitioner from approaching the polling clerks. The voting forms of several of the petitioner's voters were destroyed and torn by Bohras and other persons presumably in their interest, in the confusion and chance. The petitioners have further reason to believe that corruption was employed in a few cases, and purdanashin ladies personated by prostitutes, but this ground the petitioners urge diffidently, though morally sure of it, as they are up to now insufficiently provided with evidence. Private inquiries are, however, proceeding in the matter. In conclusion the petitioners beg to avow that in presenting this petition they are principally actuated by a desire to purge the Municipal franchise from its corrupt abuses They present it in the interest of the public and electorate, and with the object of putting a much needed discouragement upon the dishonest and shameful practices employed in the recording of votes, apparently in vogue up to now and which seem to have found their culmination in the recent bye-election. For these and other reasons the petitioners asked the Court to exercise the prerogative reposed in it by section 33 (2) city of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and to invalidate the election of the successful candidate Mr. Sarafally Mamooji.

Mr. Scott having read the petition in court,

The judge inquired whether Mr. Godinho wanted to have the election invalidated or to get himself elected.

Mr. Scott replied that he wanted to be declared a member duly elected as, under the Municipal Act, that would be the result in the event of the election being invalidated.

Mr. Crawford remarked he could not raise issues in a case of this kind, but he would state what the case for the Municipal Commissioner was. His case was that so far as the Municipality was concerned the election was conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Act and that under, section 28 (p), the Commissioner did inquire into and decide, on 29th and 30th November, and 1st December 1898, the challenges duly made, and heard the petitioner in reference to the cases specifically mentioned in the petition. Mr. Crawford submitted that whatever might be the result of this inquiry, it could not be that in the event of the election being invalidated Mr Godinho might be declared elected in place of Mr. Sarafali, as suggested by Mr. Scott. He believed the only result would be that a fresh election would have to be held. The votes recorded in favour of different candidates were as follow:—Mr. Sarafali 359; Mr Godinto 136; Mr Manaji Rajuji 117; and Dr Bisni, who retired from the contest, 1 vote. He contended that even if personation was proved to have taken place in certain instances, that would be no ground for invalidating the election. The procedure, which his Honour should follow in that case, would be to disallow such votes and order them to be added to those of the petitioners, if deemed justifiable.

Mr. Raikes denied the allegations mentioned in the petition and said he agreed with the views put forth by Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Scott said that the section under which fresh election could be held and which was cited by Mr. Crawford, had escaped his notice. But he submitted that if it was shown that there had been an extensive system of personation induced by one of the candidates or by the successful candidates, that was enough to invalidate the election. Having then cited authorities bearing on the Law of Electiou he called evidence,

Mr. Phillip N. Godinho, examined by Mr. Scott, said in the polling-station there was a large number of Borahs who were not voters. They continued to be there the whole day. As the election proceeded, witness detected many cases of personation, but recollected four or five of them. Mr. Pavri, who was a friend of his and a voter of the ward, was personated by a Parsee dressed in white. He called the attention of Inspector Wilkins of the Police and Mr. Brunton, the Polling Officer, to the matter. Mr. Brunton took a note of it. As soon as he challenged the vote, a Hindu clerk, who was stated to be Mr. Sarafalis' clerk, withdrew the voting-paper. He asked the inspector to arrest the man under section 419 of the Penal Code, but he refused to do so. In this case there was no actual personation but only an attempt. Mr. Shete, who was dead, was personated by a Bania. His vote was registered. Questions were asked to the Bunia by the polling-clerk. The latter asked him whether he was Shete, He said, yes. The Hindu clerk assisted the Bania. It could be proved that Shete was dead Mr. Kajiji, barrister-at-law, was personated by a Borah. Witness told the personator that he knew Mr Kajiji and asked him if he claimed to be a barrister-at-law. The polling-clerk drew a paper to make an entry and witness proceeded to another polling-clerk to challenge another vote. The vote was registered as Mr Kajiji's. He knew Haji Hasam Ladha, who was dead. He found that he had been personated, but he did not know by whom. Witness produced a bundle of twenty two rejected votes of voters, who had come up to vote for him. He also challenged a number of votes before the Municipal Commissioner one of which was in the name of Suban Baba Sheikh, who was dead from 35 to 40 years ago. Witness had also challenged those votes at the polling-office. Witness was in a position to establish by evidence many more cases of personation Three of his voters were very roughly handled among whom being Kadurbhai Kurrimji Dassaji Ismailji Kaderbhai and Ibbrahimji Jalalbhai They were roughly handled by the Borahs who were assisting Mr. Sarafali Ibrahimji Jalalbhai entered the poling-station with considerable difficulty and was forcibly dragged out of it by these people. The voting-forms of Hassambhai Mulla Hakimji and of Ibrahimji Jalalbhai were torn. When appealed to Mr. Brunton said he was helpless in the matter of keeping order among the crowd. Mr Sarafali's men persuaded Mahomedan voters not to vote for witness, on the ground that he was a Christian and a Kaffer.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Mr. Manaji Rajuji, the other candidate, was next examined by Mr. Scott. Witness produced a bundle of twenty-two votes that had been tendered on his behalf and rejected.

Mr. Teju Kaya, one of the voters, was then examined.

Further hearing of the case is adjourned to Saturday.

(Before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, third Judge.)

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP OF A HORSE.

ATLINS VS, O'BRIEN.

This was a case in which Mr. Ellen Atkins, widow claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 587 in respect of a roan country-bred pony and harness and damages, Mr Brown solicitor appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; Mr. Smetham, solicitor, for the defence. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns.

Mr. Brown having briefly opened the case evidence was called on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins examined by Mr. Brown said in 1895 when Mr. Greenhalgh went to England he gave her the pony and the harness to take care of. The pony remained in her possession up till 1898. Defendant lived in her house at the Fort as Boarder, and had no pony or scarriage of his own. Her husband died in September 1895. He was alive when the pony came. It was not true that the pony belonged to the defendant. In April 1895 defendant told her that he had been authorised by Mr. Greenhalgh to sell the pony and harness. She gave the defendant Rs. 395, Rs. 250 being for the pony and Rs. 45 for the harness. She produced her account book and recognised the writing in pencil on two pages of it. She had written on a slip of paper the numbers of the notes shehad given to O'Brien, and asked her daughter to copy them down in the book. She did so. O'Brien told her the same day that he had paid the Money to Mr. Greenhalgh, and from that time she considered the pony and harness as her own. Mr. Greenhalgh left for England in May without making any communication to her about the transaction. Witness treated the pony as her own, paid Municipal taxes, the stabling fees, the shoeing expenses and the syce's pay. She received a letter from Mr. Greenhalgh on 13th March 1897. He was then in Bombay. He stated in the letter that he would be much obliged by her returning the pony and the carriage which he had lent to her daughter, as he wanted them for his own use. She wrote back in reply that the matter should be allowed to stand over until O'Brien, who was then in Hospital, came out of it. When O'Brien came out of the hospital she showed him a copy of the letter which she had written to Mr. Greenhalgh. He said Mr. Greenhalgh must have forgotten all about the matter and that he would set everything right, O'Brien left her house in June 1897. Witness filed a suit in the High Court against O'Brien in April 1898, for the recovery of Rs. 5000 which she had obtained on the title-deeds of her property and lent to him. The pony was a great favourite of her family and she constantly used it. Her daughter generally drove it. The pony was known by the name of Sally. On the 3rd of July her coachman came to her and made a report. It was stabled in Dalal Street. In consequence of what the coachman said witness went to the police, who brought back to her the animal and carriage. The defendant was prosecuted in the Police Court for theft. The result of the case was that the trap was returned to her, and she was ordered to give up the pony and harness. In October of 1898 witness learnt for the first time that Mr. Greenhalgh had not received the money. The pony and harness were together worth Rs. 300. It cost her Rs. 3 a day to hire a pony and harness, but she claimed only Rs. 2, Mr. Greenhalgh who was now in Bombay, claimed the pony.

Cross-examined by Smetham, witness said the result of the Police Court inquiry was that O'Brien was acquitted by the Magistrate. Witness was on sufficiently affectionate terms with O'Brien as would justly him in asking her to marry him. She afterwards continued to be on friendly terms with him. Her counsel in the Police Court was that the pony was hers. She stated there that Mr. O'Brien bought the horse from the sale proceeds of her carriage and horse which he had sold for Rs. 450. The account book was not produced in the Police Court although she took it there every time, because Mr. Sealy, her pleader, and Mr. Brewin told her that her case was so clear that there was no necessity to make use of it. The magistrate asked her if she had any memo and she replied she had a rough book. She could not account for her reply not appearing on the magistrate's notes. Her deposition was not read out to her in the Magistrate's Court. There was nothing to show, except the numbers of the notes, for what purpose the payment was made. Her daughter wrote down the numbers a week after the money was paid in April 1895. She thought the bottom entry must have been made first and not the top one. The cabriolet was paid for on the 20th Sept. 1895. The book had not been kept in any particular order, entries having been made in any part of the book, all sorts of entries were made the book including potato, sugar and bazaar and washing account. Entries of a later date preceded the cabriolet entry. She told the Magistrate that she thought she had a receipt for a pony, but she had not got it with her. She did not produce Mr. Greenhalg's letter before the Magistrate She did not know that Mr. Greenhalgh was in India between April 1895 and November 1897, for the best part of the period. Witness and O'Brien had a suit against Mr. Widler, who was thrashed by O'Brien. She put in a written statement in the suit. Mr. Peace, solicitor, acted for her and O'Brien. She had written a letter to Mr. Peace to say that the carriage belonged to her. She wrote a letter to O'Biren, which was put in, in the course of the Police Court inquiry. It was marked there as Ex. No, 2 and stated that she did not mind who owned the carriage and horse, as she was fully aware that both really and truly belonged to him and that his kindnesses had given them many comforts. Witness produced three bills of Municipal taxes paid by her in respect of a carriage and horse dated respectively 12th August 1895, 15th November 1895 and 24th March 1897 She used to keep a livery-stable and to let out horse and carriage at Rs 80 per month. She paid Rs 150 month for house-rent and had three or four boarders

Re-xamined witness said that O'Brien brought to her Rs 450 in notes out of which she paid him the Rs 300 the Rs 450 remained with her for three or four days only. The Calcutta and Lahore notes were those he had got on the race-course.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday next.

A POINT OF LAW.

MAHOMED ALI MOOLA TYEBJI VS. JOHN CAMPBELL.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the rent of a stable occupied by him for January and February 1898, Messrs. Suntoke and Vatcha, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Bland solicitor, for the defendant.

Mr. Bland contended that his client was not liable to pay the rent sued for, as his horse and carriage had been turned out by order of Mr. Roughton, Plague Divisional Officer of A. ward, on 8th January 1898, owing to the occurrence of a fatal plague case in the stable,

Mr. Roughton, who was called as a witness on behalf of the defence, stated that he had visited the place, as a fatal plague case had occurred there, and had ordered the stable to be disinfected and closed for a whole month in pursuance of oral instructions received from Mr. James, a member of the Plague Committee.

Mr. Suntoke for the plaintiff argued that in the first instance Mr. Roughton had no written authority from the Committee to order the shutting up of the premises. He submitted that the only law on which the defendant could claim exemption from payment of rent was section 108 (e) of the Transfer of Property Act, and that law did not apply to the case, as it could not be said in this case that the stable was rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose for which it was let by "fire, flood, tempest, violence of an army or a mob or other irresistible force," and that therefore the defendant was liable for payment of the rent.

Judgment was reserved till Monday,

The total increase of the Prussian held artillery alone will amount to about ninety-nine batteries. There will also be six new Saxon batteries, besides Bavarian ones and others. It is now semi-officially admitted that the whole German Army is to be increased by about 40,000 men, which will cost at least 40,000,000 marks, besides about 140,000,000 marks to be distributed over five years. The *National Zeitung* says:—"A complete idea may now be formed of the changes in organisation to be introduced in the Imperial Army from April 1 next. In the infantry no new formations are proposed, but it is apparently intended to raise the effective peace strength of these battalions from which the new infantry regiments, raised in 1897, were formed. The three new army corps—one Prussian, one Saxon, and, later on, one Bavarian—can be formed out of the already existing infantry corps; consequently, only new staffs will be required. In the artillery, on the other hand, in Prussia, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, altogether forty-eight new field batteries are to be established. These do not include the new batteries of field artillery for the new Bavarian army corps to be created later on. No increase is proposed in the cavalry. Provision is to be made for three telegraph battlions and two telegraph companies, and also for one working division and two working detachments, to be attached to the railway force. Finally, a slight increase is proposed in the Pioneers and the Transport Corps. The increase in the peace effective of the Army will amount altogether to 17,000 men and 4,000 horses."

INDIA'S PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, NEEDS AND ENCOURAGEMENTS.

SIR ARTHUR COTTON'S VIEWS.

Writing on this subject in "British Indian Commerce" Sir Arthur Cotton says:—God has been pleased, by the most wonderful series of events and men, to bring India by the hands of England to its present state of union, peace, and just and merciful rule. Much remains to be done, however, for we have as yet been far from fully performing the duties assigned us us; but there is abundant reason for hopefulness. After forty years of work among the people of India, the impression remaining in my mind is that they are a thoroughly manageable people certainly inferior to no other race in intelligence and sound sense. During all my intercourse with them, in carrying out past engineering works, I always found them a docile people, as long as they were met with ordinary justice and consideration. The country contains within itself the resources which ensure prosperity—a very fair soil and climate, an enormous wealth in water—like Egypt—and all the minor materials, coal, limit forests, iron, &c., being in abundance. If it is not already overflowing with wealth, it is solely owing to our mistake in not meeting its needs intelligently. Yet, we must not shut our eyes to what has been already accomplished, in spite of our mistakes.

Comparatively poor as India yet is, her wealth has been enormously increased since the era of peace and justice. We must not for a moment lose sight of the great gift we have brought to the country in an efficient body of faithful, laborious "upright" men as administrators and educationalists. We have, perhaps, greatly failed in respect of raising up the great body of the people, the low castes, from their state of terrible subjection, to the high castes; for even now the bulk of the natives is in the position of semi-slavery.

When we began the works in Godavery such a dread had the native, of masters, that out of half-a-million of people, we could not get 20,000 workmen; the Government had no alternative but to appoint an officer of the Civil Service to arrange for a system of forced labour, every village being called upon to furnish a certain number of men, according to its size. To meet this difficulty we gave these people fifty per cent. above the nominal rate of wages in the district, and this not in the measure of grain, at a price fixed by the employers, of which the Coolie also had always to pay a part into the hands of the superintendent. We paid the people in money while at their work publicly; so that the moment the gun was fired, every man was liberty to go straight to this hut or his village with his money in his hand. This did not go on long before the natives were thoroughly satisfied that they were better off than when under high caste masters; so that in future we experienced no difficulty in securing abundance of voluntary labour. We were soon able to give out small lengths of canal, &c., by contract, and to our great surprise with unexpected results. When we began, a party of man and women would average a cubic yard of earth a day, in digging a canal 4 or 5 feet deep, and forming an embankment 4 or 5 feet high. But we soon found that, owing to the increasing energy and skill of the workers the wages little increased beyond what he had estimated; so that within a few months we actually found the same men, at the same work and pay, averaging three cubic yards a day—three times the quantity they began with!

This accentuates the difference between men assured of ample pay, well fed, clothed, and housed, and the same men in their former condition, little above that of slaves. The fact is, the natives are capable of excellent work. Under the old system of palanquins, the regular night's run was 40 miles, in ten hours, over bad roads, without once putting down the palanquin. There is evidently in the peoples themselves a mine of good which should be a great encouragement in the prosecution of the task entrusted to us, though there are of course difficulties in dealing with them, as with all men. There are many material helps at our disposal in this great land of India. The grand one is most assuredly that which is the source of all fertility, its water, which everywhere requires the hand of man to regulate. In India, the fundamental point is that, in the general course of the seasons, as hitherto experienced, there is no want of this essential. The great want is its control and regulation.

The natives have set us a striking example in the Carnatic, with its multitude of tanks, many of them of vast capacity to meet the peculiar defect in the supply, viz., its extreme irregularity in the N.E. Monsoon—the rainy season of the Eastern side of the Peninsula—in which the usual course is a few violent burst of 5 or 10 inches, with long intervals of perfectly dry weather, sufficient to wither up the crops. The previous generations have wisely met this by these tanks, formed by carrying banks of earth, of every variety of dimensions, across the rivers and lowlands. One of these banks is 12 miles long and 12 or 15 feet high, forming a lake 2½ miles broad, and containing 100 millions cubic yards of water which of course provides a much larger supply, as it is continually drawn off, while the tank is replenished by the several bursts of rain. These important works of which there are about 40,000 in the South of India, admirably meet the needs raising from the irregularity of the rains in general, but at long intervals there are almost entire failures of rain, which affect these works to such an extent that the lands are dependent upon the local rains, and are not supplied by the great rivers, which passing through extensive tracts affected by both the S. W. and N. E. Monsoons, never fail, though some are not infrequently almost entirely without supplies from the latter. In the former state of India, under a number of rulers, it was impossible to construct such vast works as would make one Monsoon supply the defects of the other. But our great mistake has been in not using the power placed in our hands of completing the regulation of the water, by making the abundance of one Monsoon supply the shortcomings of the other.

The total supply of water in all India in enormous, even when both Monsoons partially fail. No words can express the loss caused by our reprehensible policy in neglecting to make use of this water supply. We have had continual recurrence of famines, at intervals of 10 or 15 years, when the awful reproach of the deaths of millions has fallen upon us. During these famines probably some ten times the quantity of water required to completely prevent them, has been pouring into the sea; and this water is so well loaded with the richest supply of plant food, where it has been used by the native governments, landed has been kept in the highest state of fertility for hundreds of years, as in Tanjore, on the East Coast, and Southern India.

The history of the struggle that has been made by a small minority of officials to extend works for utilising the immense water supplies available from the great rivers, is certainly one of the most extraordinary things ever recorded in the management of countries. In 1830, when a distinct effort was made to prosecute such works, which were merely an extension and improvement of those which had been long in eisxtince under native rulers and engineers, there were a few civilians who understood the case, and especially one man, the Collector of Tanjore, Mr. Kindersley—the ablest officer I ever knew. It was entirely through him that the first works of our Government, for controlling the great rivers, were executed.

When these works were suggested I was astonished beyond measure at the determined opposition that we encountered from almost the whole of the Civil; Service and I have a lively impression of my thoughts at the time:—"This cannot continue. If once the effects can be shown of such works carried oit upon the scale that our circumstances now admit of, all this opposition must vanish, and we shall be called upon to cover the country with vast irrigation works where practicable." If anyone had told me that he doubted this, that he thought it possible that at the end of 60 years things would be found exactly in the same state, as is actually the case at this moment, I should have laughed at the idea. Tanjore, upon which we first began, has now for 60 years been without intermission one of the most prosperous districts in India, with a revenue perhaps double that of any other, and without a sign of famine. It has only been exceeded by Godavery, owing to the same treatment on a more complete scale, with water transit added. Many other districts, 20 or 30, have recently been greatly benefitted and saved from famine by similar though less complete works.

There is at present no sign of improvement in policy. Every effort is made to prevent discussion of canals for irrigation and navigation, and in the entire absence of any argument against such works, anything is said, however absurd, that may seem likely to divert attention from the great facts of the case. To what extremities must men be reduced when they can say, for instance, that there are tracts which cannot be irrigated from the rivers! How is it that to this time, there has been no investigation whatever as to what extent of country can be irrigated, nor a word said about it! It is impossible to mistake what all this implies—a determined, unreasoning opposition to irrigation and water transit, just as it was sixty years ago.

Let us compare the effect of money applied in the two ways, in the purchase of water and that of iron for railways. It was stated in a Lecture delivered before the Society of Arts in March, 1897, that 11,400 miles of railway had been laid since 1877, at a cost of 142 millions Rs., or £21,300 a mile with a return of 5·8 per cent.; but this leaves out the loss by exchange which Whitaker's Almanac says was "calculated for 1895-96 at Rs. 1,020,000, and for 1896-97 at Rs. 2,80,000 on the whole period railways and with these figures the loss for this whole period since 1858-59 to end of 1896-97, would amount to Rs. 555,74,000." In Godavery, £1,300,000 has been expended on 700,000 acres of irrigation and 300 miles of steamboat canals. This sum would have laid only 100 miles of railway, without adding a single grain to the food supply of man or beast. Nor would it have raised the revenue of the district 1 lac of rupees. The result of the actual expenditure on the utilization of water has been to raise the revenue by 75 lacs a year, and at a capital cost of 18 rupees per acre; to increse the value of crops by 35 Rs. per acre, against a charge for interest and repairs at 6 per cent. of 1 rupee per annum a return of 35 fold besides the carriage of produce &c, at a charge almost nominal about 1-10 penny per ton per mile and in quantities far beyond the capacities of railways. Compare these amazing results to say nothing of the saving of life of man and beast. Surely we are right in concluding that this is the most profitable employment of capital on engineering works on record leaving the saving of life, by the prevention of famines, out of account.

India is to this day paralyzed for want of cheap transit. It might have a main network of canals to carry millions of tons per annum at almost nominal prices, which would give such an impetus to the trade of the country as no words can express. The United States and European countries are now intersected with a great network of canals and rivers, after trying railways for 50 years. And have we not, for the same reason and at a cost of millions, cut the Manchester canal in England? Sir B. Leslie in a letter to the Calcutta Municipality, gives the enormous quantities carried by a bad river route circuitous to the extent of 130 miles even now, with no general lines of canals through the interior. He says, "The present eastern traffic is 1,900,000 tons per annum, and it is rapidly increasing." What would the quantity be if this line formed the termination even of one line of 1,000 miles of perfect canal transit, through the country occupied by millions of inhabitants on the plain of the Ganges? One really cannot guess what the traffic would be—probably 10 millions of tons or more. Nothing is more certain than that the wealth of India would be increased far beyond any possible estimate, if water were thus extensively distributed for irrigation and navigation. To have forced upon the country a system of railways at a cost of 350 millions sterling and make it pay for them, was exactly like a landowner forcing carriages and fast horses upon his tenants at their own expense, which they had no ploughs or waggons with carthorses.

Hitherto it has been almost impossible to impress these fact, upon rulers who have set themselves blindly against Irrigation and Navigation. Works of such magnitude and importance, cannot be effectually carried out unless by men of experience, who are prepared to face and overcome all difficulties. Otherwise there will still occur what we see in Kurnool: an invaluable work remaining unused, without any means whatever being taken to overcome the most absurd prejudice on the part of the natives, who continue their old tank irrigation at a charge of 5½ rupees per acre, in preference to the infinitely superior river water under systematic control at a charge of 3 rupees per acre! The authorities, instead of doing what they can to open the eyes of the natives, seem pleased out of their folly to find an argument with which to condemn the canal system.

A point of vital importance to India, and no less to Great Britain, is the enormous demand for British manufactured goods, which could not fail to arise and increase with the growing wealth of the natives, brought about first by the extraordinary fertilising results of irrigation upon their lands; and, secondly, by the almost unlimited facilities afforded for the export of their products by canal navigation at a fraction of railway charges, to say nothing of the meagre carrying powers of railways, both as to time and tonnage, as shown by their collapse in the late Frontier War.

The following summary shows the gradual but growing increase of imports into the Godavery district for the last fifty years:—

In 1844 the imports were	4 lacs equal	...	£40,000
" 1864	"	"	9	"	... £9,-,000
" 1874	"	"	16	"	... £160,000
" 1884	"	"	25	"	... £22·0,000
" 1894	"	"	37	"	... £370,000

If these remarkable results have been obtained through the partial improvement by irrigation and navigation of a single district, what could be not accomplished if such works were extended throughout the remaining 700,000 acres of land in this district, and also throughout the other nineteen districts in the Madras Presidency? If the other great rivers of India were treated in the same effective manner as those referred to in the Madras Presidency, how great would be the results in revenue, exports, and imports? Then the untold minerals of India, in addition to its great vegetable products, such as wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, &c., would become available for the population universally and the surplus for exportation, in a manner which the railways have not been able to accomplish.

I have not a word to say against railways *per se*; but for three hundred millions sterling to have been spent on Indian railways with so little to show for it, and only seventy millions sterling on the control and distribution of water—India's greatest treasure, with its far reaching results—seems monstrous; and more especially when it is considered that India has been burdened with that vast sum through the medium of the India Office unauthorised, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer can not obtain the sanction to expend £100,000 or any less sum, without the approval of the House of Commons. The time will come when railways will play an important part in India, as in this and other countries; but not yet. With the improvement of the condition of the native population as to wealth, the value of time, &c., will come the demand and necessity for the extension of railway service; and with them paying dividends—just the reverse of present

WRITERS AND READERS.

It was generally understood, when Sir George Trevelyan retired from politics, that he meant to resume his literary work. Now we hear from Messrs. Longmans that early they will publish the first part of a work by him, entitled "The American Revolution." Sir George, as he remarks in his preface, was aware that an expectation existed that he might carry on his account of Fox's life from the point where he dropped it eighteen years ago. When the consideration of the project was seriously approached it became evident, however, that the difficulties of writing a political biography, as distinguished from a political history, were in this case insuperable.

The story of Fox between 1774 and 1782, Sir George remarks, was inextricably interwoven with the story of the American Revolution. That immense event filled his mind and consumed his activities, so that every circumstance about him worth relating might find a natural place in the course of the narrative bearing upon it. During that part of the great drama which was enacted within the walls of Parliament at Westminster Fox was never off the stage. When there he played a conspicuous, and as time went on, confessedly the leading, part. What was done and spoken at Westminster could not adequately be treated without an account of that which occurred beyond the Atlantic.

"The story of the times in which Fox lived and wrought," Sir George Trevelyan adds, "has hitherto been told as it presented itself to the author; and he trusts that his telling of it may interest others sufficiently to encourage him in continuing it." In other words, Sir George goes on with his "History of Charles James Fox;" only the new subject is wider than Fox. This first part of the book will cover the period from 1756 to 1776. Sir George quotes, as motto, Tennyson's fine stanza,

> O thou that sendest out the man
> To rule by land and sea,
> Strong mother of a Lion-line,
> Be proud of these strong sons of thine
> Who wrenched their rights from thee!

Mr. Murray announces a book by Mr. Louis Becke and Mr. Walter Jeffery on the "Naval Pioneers of Australia." The title refers to the seagoing men—a Dampier, a Cook, or a Phillip—who first made us acquainted with Australia. Their voyages afforded to Europe the knowledge which by degrees inspired the settlement of Australia. Mr. Becke and Mr. Jeffery have, in the main, gathered their data from official records recently published in Australia. The book is to have portraits and other illustrations.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis saw much of the fighting in Cuba. Then he went on to Porto Rico, where there was not much fighting. From his experience he wrote a series of articles in "Scribner's Magazine." These he has made the subject matter of a book which Mr. Heinemann will publish. It will be illustrated from photographs, some of which Mr. Davis took himself.

Dean Liddell, of Christ Church, was long one of the the most notable figures of Oxford. To classical scholars the world over he is known as the joint author of the Liddell and Scott Greek Lexicon. The Rev. H. Thompson, rector of St. Mary's, Oxford, has just finished a Life of the Dean. They met as head master and pupil at Westminster School, and later at Oxford they were brought much together. University men would probably say that Liddell was the most distinguished head of a house in recent years, always excepting Jowett. Mr. Murray publishes the book.

A biography of the man who formed that crack Indian Corps of Guides should be good reading. Within the next few weeks Mr. Murray will have ready a Life of Sir Harry Lumsden. It is by his brother, Sir Peter Lumsden, who has also been a distinguished Anglo-Indian soldier. The Indian frontier is always interesting, in that it bristles with possibilities. Naturally, a Life of Sir Harry Lumsden will add much to the history of our work in that region Sir Harry knew all the famous Indian administrator t

Some years ago Sir Alfred Lyall published o volume of essays entitled "Asiatic Studies." Sir Alfred served long in Indian, and was Governor o the North-west Provinces. In his book he discussed various Asiatic topics interesting to the scholar and the man of affairs. He has now prepared a revised edition, and with it there will also appear a second volume of wholly new papers. In it he treats of such matters as Asiatic customs and the religious life of the East. The two volumes will be under the former title, "Asiatic Studies," and Mr. Murray, of course, is the publisher.

Among the notable art works of this Chritmas may be cited an illustrated edition of Balzac's novel, "La Maison du Chat-qui-pelote." The illustrations will consist of forty drawings by L. Dunke, to be engraved on wood by Maurice Baud. M. Francique Sarcey, the eminent dramatic critic of the "Temps," is writing a preface to the volume. Another Christmas volume is an edition of "Manon Lescaut," accompanied by Guy de Maupassant's preface, and containing over 200 wood-engravings by Maurice Leloir.

Mr. W. D. Howells has written a novel, "Their Silver Wedding Journey," which will appear serially next year in "Harper's." It is, from the title, obviously a sequel to Mr. Howells' famous first story, "Their Wedding Journey." Messrs. Chatto announce a new story by Mr. Campbell Praed. It has the title "Madame Izam." Messrs. Chatto are bringing out a new and cheaper edition of Sir Walter Besant's book, "Fifty years," which is a sketch of the Queen's reign up to 1887. It is hoped that "The Letters of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrel Browning" will be ready some time in January. The volume has portraits.

Messrs. Duckworth will have ready at once th volume which Mrs. H. J. Tennant and Miss Mona Wilson have written under the title "Working Women in Factories, Workshops and Laundries, and How to Help them." We regret to learn that Mr. Douglas Sladen is suffering from an attack of jaundice. Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, author of the volume recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in the Heroes of the Nations Series, entitled "Saladin: and fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem," has just been appointed Professor of Arabic in the University Dublin.

We believe that Sir Spenser St. John's long expected "Life of Rajah Brooke" will appear early in the new year. It will not be its accomplished author's first memoir of the same fascinating personality. And others besides Sir Spenser have written on Rajah Brooke. Still there is room for a new work on one of the most remarkable men who have built up the British Empire—a man, moreover, who was essentially a peacemaker, and who, when he did fight did so for humanity's sake. Just sixty years ago James Brooke sailed in his little schooner for the East, in search of adventure. Four years later he was made Rajah of Sarawak, in Borneo, by the grateful Sultan whom he had aided to defend it against rebels. Sarawak, under its eighth Rajah, became a model State the independence of which was recognised in after years by the English Government, who finally made Brooke Consul-General in Borneo and K.C.B. Born in 1803, Sir James Brooke died in 1868, George Borrow, in many ways a kindred spirit, was his fellow pupil at Norwich Grammar School.

Mr. Charles Neufeld, ex-captive of the Khalifa, is said to be getting his story ready for publication. He can scarcely over-look certain remarks made by Mr. Bennett in his "Downfall of the Dervishes." Mr. Bennete says "that Mr. Neufeld looked very little the worse for his stay at Omdurman. A great deal of English sympathy has been wasted on this person. The harrowing stories we have read in the papers of the poor captive languishing in hopeless captivity are sheer nonsense. On two separate occasions Neufeld had the chances of escape, for a clever and courageous Arab called Oman had been dispatched by the Intelligence Department to rescue the captive. Neufeld however, refused to leave Omdurman unless he was accompanied by a black woman, with whom he lived. But the last statement, so far as it goes, is all in favour of Charles Neufeld. As the latter refused salvation without his dark beauty, Father Rossignoli took French leave in his stead.

It will be the autumn of next year before the Life of the Duke of Wellington, upon which Sir Herbert Maxwell is engaged, will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It is the author's object to make his book more complete as regards matter and illustration, than any preceding biography of the Duke. Sir Herberts here is to be treated as statesman and soldier. Among the numerous portraits that are to adorn the two volumes will be those of Napoleon, Blucher, and several of the fore-most marshals.

Mr. John Murray will have the Memoirs of that fine old soldier, Sir Harry Lumsden, ready for publication in a few weeks. Sir Peter Lumsden, who though born in 1829 may be described as a youngish man, has prepared his brother's MSS. for the printers. Sir Harry, who was considerably the elder of the two distinguished himself in the first Indo-Afghan wars and in the campaigns which led to the annexation of the Punjab. As for Sir Peter Lumsden, his services on the Commission appointed fourteen years ago to delimite the Russo-Afghan boundary are not forgotten. In editing his brother's memoirs Sir Peter is as it were fighting his own battles over again.

The ritualistic controversy lends special interest to a work which Dr. Linklater Vicar of Stroud-green has in hand and which will be published probably in the spring season by Messrs. Longmans and Co. The to be entitled, "The True Limits of Ritualism urch," and will consist of a number of papers ted by various writers. Next month the bishers will bring out a book on the deeply ng theme of the life of Christ as treated in s work will contain more than a hundred ons. Some account will also be given of the t in Art, of John the Baptist's life.

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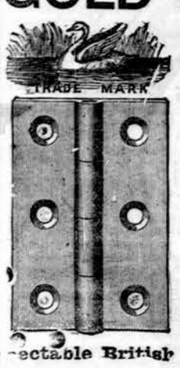

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The War Office; The India and Colonial Offices; The Bengal Commissariat; The Malakand Field Force; and All recent British Expeditions.
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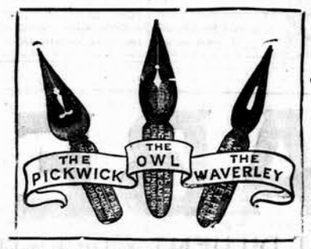

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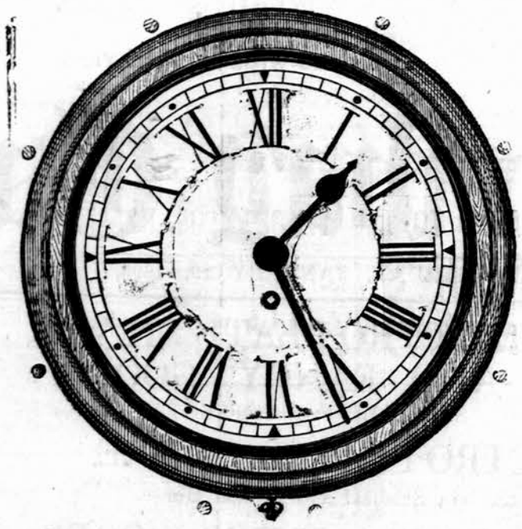

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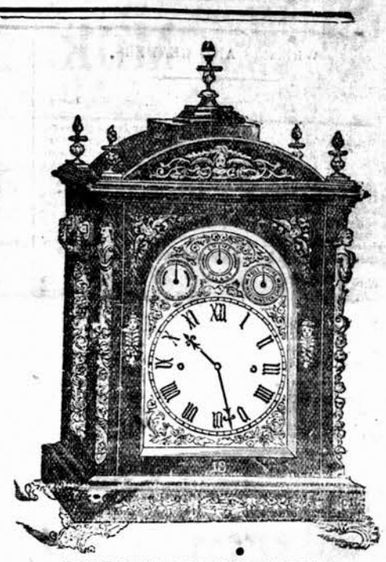

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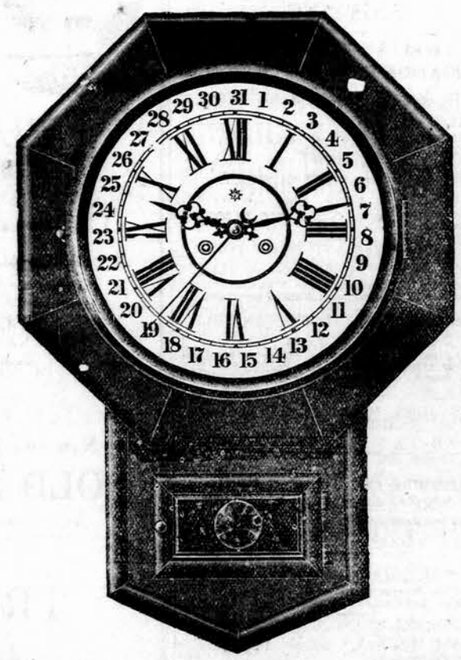

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